

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1055—Vol. XXV.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

[STAMPEDSIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.]

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
IN BUYING AND SELLING, for immediate cash,
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying
from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Devon Burra Burra,
Bedford United, South Tamar, Wh. Wrey, Wh. Franco, Okel Tor, Sortridge Consols,
Treybridge, North Basset, West Basset, Ambrose, Treveltha, Lady Bertha, Devon
Wheal Buller, East Russell, Wheal Hendra, West Colicombe, Wheal Arthur, Rose-
warne, Wheal Grenville, Union Tin, Wheal Comfort.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is
a BUYER of Sortridge, West Frances, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (Lelant
and St. Agnes), Treveltha, Lady Bertha, Mary Ann, East Russell, Alfred Consols;
and is prepared to DEAL in most of the DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES.
Nov. 9, 1855.

**MR. JAMES B. BRENCHELY, SHARE DEALER, 2, PINNER'S
COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,** has FOR SALE SHARES in the BEST
DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES only. Amongst others—
10 Alfred. 20 South Tamar. 5 West Frances.
10 Wheal Buller. 10 Kitty (Lelant). 10 Great Alfred.
10 South Basset. 4 East Basset. 2 East Russell.
10 North Basset. 1 South Frances. 20 Wheal Grenville.
10 Wheal Edward. 10 Wheal Arthur. 20 East Buller.
10 Carn Bros. 5 Wheal Charlotte. 10 Clifton and Wentworth.
10 Wheal Wrey. 5 Gonnard. 10 South Gonnard.
PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED in every description of RAILWAY, IN-
SURANCE, and OTHER SECURITIES.
To those seeking investment in mines, every information, personally or letter, will
be afforded; at the present time, a judicious selection is the more necessary, as many
very questionable undertakings are being brought before the public.
Mr. Brenchely, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of
prices, on receipt of stamped addressed envelopes; and PUBLISHES WEEKLY a
CIRCULAR, containing latest particulars of prices, and much desirable information.

MR. PETER WATSON begs to inform his friends and gentlemen
connected with English and foreign mines, that he has returned from Cam-
bidge, Cornwall, where he has been residing for the past 12 months, and has now
COMMENCED BUSINESS of SHAREDEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT, at 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
The past eleven years' experience which he has had in every department of mining,
and an extensive connection with mine agents and others in Cornwall and Devon,
enable him to judge of, and select with the most intrinsic value.
The present period offers great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines,
where a certainty of success and profit to the embarkment of capital may be relied on.
Mr. Peter Watson will at all times be glad to afford every information; and to
purchase and sell shares on the usual commission, to which the most careful attention
will be paid.—37, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

MINING SHARES.—GEORGE SPRATLEY will be happy to
FORWARD his LIST of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, that
he considers desirable investments at the present moment. Holders of shares will
be ADVISED when to BUY and when to SELL, in accordance with the market value,
or progressive improvement of the mine.
2, Winchester-buildings, London.

MR. LEALAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MR. LEALAN HAS INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL:
50 Cwm Darran, 4s. 3d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 2s. 6d.; 50 Sortridge Consols,
50 Pennance Consols, 20s.; 120 Molland, 2s. 6d.; 20 Swanpool, 26s.; 20 Pen-
ance, 21s.; all cash prices.
Mining Offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES
INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of
information to which he has access, and the bona fide character of the under-
takings to which he directs, he is enabled to secure the most advantageous
results for his clients. OFFICIAL PRICES forwarded daily on request; and a WEEKLY
GENERAL LIST OF PRICES, with a Commentary on the State of the Mining Share
Market, published every Wednesday, in time for the evening mails, will be forwarded,
post free, on application.
Office, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. E. GOMPER, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-
GRESSIVE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation,
various Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-
lar dividends.

MR. W. MICHELL, COMMISSION AGENT and DEALER in
BRITISH MINES, is always in a position to BUY or SELL in most DIVI-
DEND MINES, as well as NON-DIVIDEND MINES, where the prospects are such as
will lead to high dividends. Graciously advice given on personal application, or by
letter.—2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

EAST BASSET. WEST BULLER.
NORTH ROBERT. WEST SORTRIDGE.
WEST SETON. CONDURROW.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above MINES.—
Apply, stating lowest price, to Mr. F. E. BLYTH, Mining Exchange, Gresham
House, London.
N.B. Mr. Blyth pledges himself to buy and sell for principals on commission only;
and is in a position at the present moment to sell, at net prices to purchasers, a
few shares in some of the most promising speculations of the day.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, No. 4, CUSHION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, HAS FOR SALE:—
50 Cwm Darran, 4s. 3d.; 50 Lady Bertha, 2s. 6d.; 50 Sortridge Consols,
50 Pennance Consols, 20s.; 120 Molland, 2s. 6d.; 20 Swanpool, 26s.; 20 Pen-
ance, 21s.; all cash prices.
Mining Offices, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

**JAMES F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING
EXCHANGE, LONDON,** is prepared to BUY or SELL in any of the MINES
mentioned in the general List of the Mining Journal; and will be happy to advise with
any gentleman wishing to embark in bona fide mines, considering the present a most fa-
vourable opportunity to purchase in good sound mining property, paying regularly
from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum. No investments offer so great advantages as ju-
diciously selected mining stock; and parties will do well to avail themselves of the
favourable state of the market.

Miners of mining or other stock wishing to exchange their interest for progres-
sive shares, but must please state their business.
N.B. As so many applications have been made for the Cost-book Rules, &c.,
Mr. Boddy will be happy to forward a correct printed copy to any part of the king-
dom, on receipt of six postage stamps.

WANTED.—North Basset, West Seton, West Sortridge, Sortridge Consols, Rose-
warne, South Frances, Condurrow, West Caradon, Great Sheba, Lady Bertha, Vale
of Tor, Bedford United, and others.
A correct list of prices, and every information, furnished upon application, either
personally or by letter.
These Exchange business transacted for the usual commission.
Bankers: Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

MINING INVESTMENT, &c.—The large amount of capital
invested, and the great want of facility for conducting the sale and purchase
of the daily communication with practical men in all parts of the country, who have the
advantage of obtaining the most correct information upon the principal mines in Devon,
Cornwall, and Wales. There can be no doubt that mining securities afford to the
investor a safe and profitable source of investment, many of which, by a careful se-
lection, will ensure a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. for many years to come; others
of a progressive character hold a promise of increased value, and of becoming a last-
ing and dividend property.

MR. FLETCHER & CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, respect-
fully TENDER their SERVICES in TRANSACTING BUSINESS, or obtain-
ing any information, connected with MINING, BANKING, or RAILWAY SECU-
RITIES, and any orders connected with their care will receive the best attention.
Office Hours from Ten till Five.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL, at the closest prices, in any
part of—
10 Arthur. 5 Great Alfred. 1 South Wheal Frances.
10 Alfred Consols. 50 Irybridge. 10 Trethane.
5 Belling Well. 50 Kilmarnock. 20 Treveltha.
5 Bedford United. 100 Lady Bertha. 5 West Providence.
50 Buller and Basset Unit. 5 North Basset. 5 West Basset.
5 Clifton and Wentworth. 20 North Rosewarne. 20 Wheal Zion.
10 Caradon Consols. 1 Rosewarne. 20 Wheal Grenville.
2 East Wheal Rose. 10 South Tamar. 2 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
1 East Basset. 100 Sortridge Consols. 10 Wheal Hender.

GEORGE MOORE will be happy to advise with any capitalist who may be desirous of
purchasing British Mining Stock, either for a permanent investment, or for an ad-
vance in price.
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines; and the
closest prices forwarded on application.
GEORGE MOORE, Dealer in Mining Shares, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-
BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,** begs to return
his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from
all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER OF THE CITY
OF LONDON.

MR. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY
SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FO-
REIGN MINING SHARES; and from his long experience in mining matters, and
extensive connection with capitalists, mining agents, and others in the various min-
ing districts throughout the kingdom, is enabled to afford superior information for
careful investment in dividend-paying and progressive mines, which he will effect on
the usual commission. Mr. Reynolds begs to observe, that the present period offers
great advantages for investment in carefully selected mines.

**MESSRS. POWELL and COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING
SHARES, No. 3, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.** The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVI-
DEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Oct. 26, 1855.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in HOME and FOREIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS,
SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, &c.

MR. HY. SIBLEY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT,
4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL.

**MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANA-
LYTICAL CHEMIST, 3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.**

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Boscean, Sortridge Consols,
Great Alfred, Alfred Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Zion, and West Polberro.

MR. WM. ROSSER, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.
Tenants found for coal, ironstone, and every description of mineral property. Col-
lieries and mines viewed and reported on. Maps kept by contract or otherwise.

MR. T. M. GEORGE, ASSAYER,
LISKEARD.

**THOMAS EDINGTON, PURCHASER AND INSPECTOR OF
CASTINGS ON COMMISSION, 17, GORDON STREET, GLASGOW.**

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, METAL BROKER,
MIDDLEBROOK-ON-TEES.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
38, THURLOE SQUARE, BROMPTON.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

ENGLISH DIVIDEND MINES.—Shareholders in dividend mines
are not subject to calls or liability of any kind if they select the mines known
to be free from debt, with large reserves, making considerable profits upon present
workings, and paying dividends every two months, that are likely to be maintained
for many years to come, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon im-
mediate investments. The great majority of the new adventures, termed mines, are in
debt, without prospects, and utterly valueless. Safe and profitable investments can
only be effected by acting upon reliable information. The undersigned are in con-
stant communication with the best mining districts, do not speculate on their own
account, but confine themselves exclusively to a commission business, and are, there-
fore, in a position to give an independent and disinterested opinion. Every informa-
tion afforded for the safe investment of capital; and purchases and sales effected with
the utmost promptitude, and upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP AND CO., 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

COBALT and NICKEL.—HENRY MERRY, REFINER AND
PURCHASER OF COBALT and NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER in GE-
NERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL and COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**—STEPHEN
BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL, and COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**

**MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER,
and COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.**

**MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
TAVISTOCK, DEVON.**

**MR. T. TYACK, MINE SHAREBROKER, AUCTIONEER, &c.,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.**

**MR. R. W. JENKIN, GENERAL ASSAYER,
CALLINGTON.**

**MR. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, SHAREBROKER and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, TRURO.**

**MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, and
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES,
FORE STREET, REDRUTH.**
Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

**CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES.** No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. W. C. VIVIAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES to his friends and
the public, to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY
in any part of the world.—Address, Camborne, Cornwall.

MR. W. E. COMBINS begs to inform his friends and the mining
public generally, that he has SECURED the SERVICES of Capt. JOSEPH
RICHARDS, of Lydford Consols, who will in future act with him in the purchase
and entire management of mines, together with mapping and dialling in all its
branches, upon the least expensive terms. Inspections made, and reliable reports
given.—Dated Mining Offices, Tavistock, Nov. 9, 1855.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
MR. THOMAS TREWEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public
generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE-
DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT; and trusts by strict attention to
the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a share of their
patronage. Mr. Treweke flatters himself that being in daily communication with
the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience
in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what
mines in which one should invest, or otherwise.—Uny Lelant, Nov. 9, 1855.

**FLETCHER and CO., RAILWAY, MINING, INSURANCE,
and GENERAL SHAREBROKERS, 163, WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS.**
Gold Mining Shares wanted.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to return his most sincere thanks for the
kindness and support which he has received from his friends and the public
in general in his business as mining auctioneer; and to inform them that he CON-
TINUES his PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION, trusting that his experience as
a mining agent, and the confidence and support he has received from the leading
shareholders in Cornwall, London, and elsewhere, for the last 12 years, will be a
guarantee that all property placed in his hands for sale will be disposed of to the
best advantage.
Dividend and established shares bought and sold privately at the closest prices.
Mines inspected and reported on by the most experienced agents.
N.B. Mr. T. P. Thomas further begs to announce, that his NEXT GENERAL
SALE of MINING SHARES will be HELD at Garraway's on Thursday, the 22d inst.
Particulars of shares for sale on that day must be forwarded to him on or before
Friday, the 16th inst., in order that they may be duly advertised.
75, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE WILL SUBMIT TO AUCTION the fol-
lowing DIVIDEND and OTHER MINING SHARES on Thursday, the 15th
November, at One o'clock precisely:—
5 North Basset. 10 Crebor. 10 Wheal Grenville.
1 West Caradon. 5 Carnvannall. 100 East Tamar.
20 Swanpool. 1 South Tolguis. 25 Tamar Consols.
35 Sortridge Consols. 320 East Black Craig. 5 Alfred Consols.
50 Cwm Darran. 4 Gonnarnet. 20 St. Day United.
200 Great Hewas. 3 Craddock Moor. 5 Great Alfred.
21 East Frongoch. 50 North Towy. 3 Wheal Messer.
3 Belling Well.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had at Garraway's; or at the offices of
the auctioneer.
J. R. Pike transacts business in every description of stocks, at the closest market
prices.—South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 9, 1855.

**MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER and DEALER in BRITISH
MINES, SHARES, and STOCKS in GENERAL, PUBLISHES a WEEKLY
CURRENT LIST OF PRICES of a judicious selection of DIVIDEND, PROGRES-
SIVE, and bona fide SPECULATIVE COMPANIES, with other statistical and va-
luable information, including his Synopsis of British Mining for the past Nine Years,
Subscribers, £2 2s. annually, including postage; or 1s. per List.
Brokers Office, 4, Austin Friars, London.
Inspecting and Mapping Offices.—Camborne, Cornwall.
Nov. 9, 1855. Publishing Offices.—19, Great St. Helen's, London.**

MR. H. B. RYE, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, having
been brought up in the Cornish mining districts, and having devoted his life
to the study of the various methods of working the mines, to the nature of the lodes,
and to the geological indications of the ground in those localities, flatters himself, on
account of the practical knowledge thus acquired, that he is in a POSITION to FUL-
FIL HIS FRIENDS, and those who may favour him with commissions, with more
positive, and consequently more VALUABLE INFORMATION, regarding the ge-
neral prospects of the many Cornish mines now offering such tempting opportunities
for investment, than those who merely possess an acquaintance with the London
Share Market; while, at the same time, the high position he has so many years en-
joyed in this, and his long connection with the Hull, Liverpool, and Manchester
Share Markets, enable him, at all times, to buy and sell on the best possible terms.
A list of the best mines, either for speculation or investment, may be had on ap-
plication.

SHARES WANTED in the SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.
Any person having shares to sell in the above mine, may hear of a purchaser
by sending the price, and number of shares, to "W. W." Post-office, Anderson's-
buildings, City-road.

METALLURGIST and ASSAYER.—A GENTLEMAN, having
had many years' experience in lead and zinc smelting, and in the extraction
of gold and silver from their ores, both by amalgamation and reduction process, and
who is competent to hold the most approved furnaces required for this purpose, is
desirous to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of such a CONCERN in this country,
or to go abroad. Unexceptionable reference can be given. The advertiser also speaks
French, German, and Spanish fluently.—Address, "Metallurgist and Assayer,"
Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN, who at present
resides on the Banks of the Tamar, having had 14 or 15 years' experience in
mining matters generally, and filled the office of PURSER, SECRETARY, and MAN-
AGER, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT in either capacity in some mine situated
in the Calstock, Callington, or Tavistock districts. The most respectable reference
given.—Address, "A. B.," Saltash, Cornwall.—Nov. 9, 1855.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—A GENTLEMAN, conversant with
smelting silver-lead and silver ores, is desirous of obtaining the MANAGE-
MENT of a LEAD and SILVER SMELTING WORKS.—Address, "A. B.," care of
Mr. Thos. Cathedral, Eastgate-street-row, Chester.

PARTNER WANTED, with a capital of £5000, to take the HALF
SHARE in a COLLIERY, FIRE-BRICK, and POTTERY WORK, which is
in full operation. The present plant valued at £10,000. The capital to be charged
with 5 per cent. interest before any division of profits takes place, which are calcu-
lated, in addition to the sum payable on account of interest of capital, at £1500 a
year.—Apply by letter, pre-paid, to "A. W.," 60, Fenchurch-street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, acquainted with LAND and MI-
NERAL SURVEYING. Salary, first year £70 to £80.—Apply, stating age
and practice, to "C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as a MINERAL AGENT or SUB-
VEYOR. The advertiser would like to take the mapping and surveying of
some collieries, and would have no objection to go abroad. He has been a mineral
agent and surveyor to large collieries in Wales for upwards of seven years. A good
character can be produced. Age 28.—Letters addressed "G. D.," care of Mr. Robert
Radnor, Maesteg, near Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, will be carefully attended to.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT MINER, to UNDERTAKE the
ARRANGEMENT and MANAGEMENT of MINERAL PROPERTY in one
of the Colonies. As the duties will be of a responsible nature, and require profes-
sional skill, a liberal salary will be given.—Applications, with references and tes-
timonials, to be addressed to EVAN HOPKINS, Esq., 38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

IRON TRADE.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN (Aged 27 years),
a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER, in which capacity he has been engaged for
nine years in a large iron manufacturing and engineering firm, and from whom the
most satisfactory testimonials can be obtained.—Address, "A. B.," 20, Union-street,
Leipford, London.

IRONWORKS.—WANTED, a PRACTICAL MANAGER of IRON-
WORKS, who will UNDERTAKE to MANUFACTURE BARS, SHEETS, and
PLATES, by CONTRACT, to the extent of 150 tons weekly.—Apply to Messrs.
TOWNSHEND, WOOD, and Co., Swansea.

IRON ORE ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, a SUB-LEASE of a
ROYALTY in the CUMBERLAND HEMATITE ORE DISTRICT, where ore
of superior quality has been proved in the adjoining property.—For particulars, apply to
"A. B.," Post-office, Cockermouth.—Oct. 16, 1855.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, a valuable SLATE QUARRY, in
the county of Montgomery, North Wales, 1½ miles from water carriage, and
a quarter of a mile from a turnpike road.—For particulars, address "A. C.," Post-
office, Machynlleth.

ASBESTOS OR AMIANTHUS.—PURCHASERS of this mineral
substance can have SAMPLES FORWARDED on application to J. J. GUMSON,
St. Austell, Cornwall.—Sept. 20, 1855.

BERDAN'S MACHINE.—WANTED, ONE or TWO GOLD
AMALGAMATING MACHINES, for export, either NEW or SECOND-HAND.
—Address, "T. L. S.," Post-office, Sheffield.

TO BE SOLD, a BERDAN'S QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE,
nearly new, at present on a mine near St. Columb, Cornwall. It has two 7 ft.
bassins, is complete, and will be sold cheap.—Apply to J. W. LUDKILL, Bodmin.

FOR SALE.—The ENGINES and BOILERS used on the DALKEY
ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, in Ireland. Have been very little used, of su-
perior manufacture, and will be sold reasonable.—Apply to JAMES HAIG, engineer,
Dublin.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY TYRES and AXLES for
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-
hesitatingly affirmed.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS and PATENTEES.—THE OFFICES
for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, Essex STREET,
STRAUD, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained
gratis.—AVERY, BELFORD, GARDINER, and Co., patent agents and negotiators.

Original Correspondence.

BRITISH IRON MANUFACTURE.

Sir,—More than 70 years having passed away since the greatest improvements were ever made in this or any other country for the manufacture of bar-iron. More than three-fourths of the present generation may not be aware, while others, more experienced, may have forgotten, to whom the whole human race in Her Majesty's three kingdoms, and in all the markets of the world, have been most indebted for bar-iron more than 200 per cent. cheaper than foreign bar-iron previous to 1784. The name of that meritorious individual is not legion, but Henry Cort, iron manufacturer, born at Lancaister in 1740, and died in 1800, ruined and brokenhearted by the defalcations of a public defaulter, as the following facts will most unequivocally attest.

In 1783 and 1784, patents were granted to Henry Cort for two inventions—one for rendering cast-iron malleable in a reverberatory or air furnace, heated by the flame of pit-coal, to avoid the impurities from mixing the ashes and dross of the fuel with the metal in a fluid state, the whole operation being effected without the aid of charcoal, blast, bellows, or cylinders, as previously used, the new process being termed "puddling;" and the other invention being for the manufacture of bar-iron, by passing the malleable iron, when in a form called "blooms," through grooved or fluted rollers, never before used, and ever since universally adopted.

In 1785, the patent puddled and rolled iron, made out of common ship-ballast, the coarsest kind of cast-iron, at a little iron-work at Fontley, near Gosport, Hampshire, was tried, under every disadvantage, in most of the royal dockyards, by 48 experiments, in the presence of the master smiths in each yard, and under the superintendence of the Government officers and Professor Black, of Edinburgh, who reported that the puddled and rolled iron proved equal in all the trials, and superior in many, to the best ore ground Swedish iron, for the largest anchors and other naval purposes, in confirmation of which the Navy Board contracted for large supplies, in preference to the best Swedish iron.

In 1789, just as the patentee was on the eve of making a large income, after rendering this country independent of foreign powers for bar-iron, expending the whole of his private fortune, and borrowing capital equal to 50,000*l.*, in bringing his valuable discoveries to perfection, he was ruined and driven to bankruptcy by the defalcations of his partner, the Deputy-Paymaster of the Navy, who suddenly died a defaulter to the State, this gentleman having advanced out of his trust funds 27,000*l.*, on the security of the patent rights of Henry Cort, in consideration, not only of receiving 5 per cent. interest for money belonging to the nation, but also for being secured one-half of all his trade and patent premiums, besides taking his son into partnership. Among the effects of the defaulter, the patents were seized under extents in aid, issued to satisfy the debt contracted by the Deputy-Paymaster; but, instead of prosecuting the patents for the remainder of the term (ten years), to pay the debt for which they had been seized, they were kept locked up in the office of the legal official, without the slightest benefit either to the State or to the patentee. Yet at this time, while the greatest benefactor to the nation for British iron was not allowed the use of his patent rights for more than about four years, and these wholly occupied in trials of his inventions, James Watt for the steam-engine, and Foudrinier for the rolling process in the manufacture of paper, were both allowed, by Acts of Parliament, to prolong their patents for 30 years, rather than they should be deprived of the means of rewarding themselves for the benefit they had conferred on the country.

Before 1790, the late Richard Crawshaw had built, at Cyfarthfa, his colossal works, under the superintendence of Henry Cort, strictly in accordance with the plans of the latter, for puddling and rolling bar-iron; and, in a letter to the secretary of the late Lord Sheffield, dated Dec. 1, 1808, he very honourably admits that "he took the plans of puddling and rolling bar-iron from a Mr. Cort, who had a little mill at Fontley, and that he was then making at Cyfarthfa 10,000 tons annually." This gentleman and others had signed agreements, before the patents were locked up, to pay 10*s.* per ton on all bar-iron made by the puddling and rolling process, and up to 1798, when the patents expired, the total make being about 500,000 tons, the average premiums, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, would have produced 187,500*l.*, or six times over the capital advanced by the defaulter; and this, with 50,000*l.* previously expended by the patentee, made his whole loss, in 1798, 237,500*l.* The profit on 500,000 tons of puddled and rolled iron to the ironmasters, making 20 tons for one with the same number of men, and in the same time, as compared with the hammer, and of the best quality, instead of the worst in the latter case, was not less than 25*s.* per ton, or 625,000*l.*, or, including gratuities saved, 812,000*l.*; whereas, had the patents been extended to 30, instead of 14 years, or only four years to Henry Cort, the latter must have realised at least half a million sterling.

In 1794, 15 of the principal bankers and merchants in London, including 10 Members of Parliament, who, from their own knowledge, highly appreciated the character and merits of Henry Cort, appealed by letter to Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister, and were the first to obtain for him a pension of 200*l.* per annum, which he only lived to receive six years, making, at this time, the whole reward 1200*l.* Dr. Colquhoun states, in his work on the *Wealth, Power, and Resources of Great Britain*, that John Blake, to assist him to carry on his scheme for transporting fish to London by land carriage (not British iron to all the markets in the world), was granted by Parliament 2500*l.*; and Thomas Foden, for his discovery of making *paste* as a substitute for wheat flour, in 1801, received 500*l.*—making together 3000*l.*, being 1800*l.* more than to Henry Cort for his proved inventions, which, as will be seen in another place, have saved the country three hundred millions sterling!

In 1811, the iron trade of Great Britain, at a general meeting, held at Gloucester, resolved unanimously that the trade had been greatly indebted to the late Henry Cort, for his exertions in introducing the puddling process to public attention, and for his invention of grooved or fluted rollers for the manufacture of bar-iron, when a subscription was immediately commenced by all the principal iron companies in South Wales and elsewhere, for the relief of Elizabeth Cort, his widow, which amounted to nearly 1000*l.*

The statistics of the iron trade before and since the inventions of Henry Cort will show best whether he has not been, for the last 66 years, the greatest benefactor to the iron industry of the country, to the national wealth, and to its commerce in all the markets in the world.

In 1782, the total make of pig-iron, with the dearer fuel, charcoal, was only 17,350 tons; in 1788, total make, with pit coals, 50,950 tons. In 1854, by the last return to Parliament, it was 3,585,906 tons, three-fourths of the whole make, and more, being converted into puddled and rolled iron.

In 1782, the total quantity of British hammered iron exported did not exceed 427 tons. In 1854, the total quantity of pig-iron exported was 293,074 tons; puddled and rolled iron, 883,237 tons: to which, if one-third be added for waste in conversion, the real quantity exported will be 1,177,649 tons—total British iron exported, 1,470,723 tons.

In 1782, the total make of British hammered bar-iron did not amount to 10,000 tons—too inferior in quality for exportation beyond 427 tons. In 1853, the total make of puddled and rolled iron was very little short of 3,000,000 tons, which, at the cost of foreign iron previous to 1783 and 1784, averaging, exclusive of duty, 30*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton, would be not less than 92,000,000*l.* sterling; whereas, by puddled and rolled iron, at the average cost not exceeding 10*l.* per ton at most, it has cost only 30,000,000*l.* sterling, thus saving in one year 62,000,000*l.* sterling, as compared with foreign bar-iron; being all made out of materials previously useless, and by British labour. For the last 66 years, including money less paid to foreign countries for bar-iron, and more received from them for 8,000,000 tons of British puddled and rolled iron, besides 17,000,000 tons for home consumption; extra profits to the iron manufacturer, 37,000,000*l.* sterling; and profit to the mineral owners at least 12,000,000*l.* sterling, the whole saving to the country is equal to 300,000,000*l.* sterling, besides feeding and clothing four generations of workmen and their families, or more than 600,000 people for sixty-six years. These are the services of Henry Cort.

In the *Times* of the 1st inst., it will be seen that 19 of the principal literary authorities of the country, including bishops, deans, and Members of Parliament, have recently shown their generous regard and respect for the memory of one of the greatest benefactors to literature, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, by their benevolent efforts to smooth the rugged path of indigence, from this to a better world, of two of his goddaughters, the Misses Lowe, of 5, Minerva-place, New Cross, Deptford, by appealing to the Prime Minister for some national consideration for these ladies, one aged 78, the other 72, when his Lordship subscribed out of the public purse 100*l.* But, if the goddaughters of the ever-memorable benefactor

to literature have been so deservedly honoured by the intervention of nineteen of the highest literary authorities with Her Majesty's Government, surely the immediate and only surviving descendants of the late Henry Cort—one son, and three daughters, each, with the exception of one only, more than 70 years of age, and in circumstances equally as indigent as the goddaughters of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson—may claim, not only similar patronage and sympathy from the same authorities, including more particularly the celebrated editor of *Household Words* (who will, it is hoped, honour this very legitimate case with some notice in one of his forthcoming numbers); and still more especially, no doubt, will that support be given by the ironmasters of Great Britain, and all the engineering, manufacturing, and consuming classes, benefited for more than half a century by puddled and rolled iron 200 per cent. cheaper than foreign.

It should also be borne in mind, that these inventions have done much more to cripple and damage the iron power of the great despot in Russia than all his late disasters in the Crimea, and in the Black Sea, including the very appropriate burial in that element of his wooden walls by his own slaves, designed, as they were, for the subjugation of the whole human race in Turkey, and ultimately, for the overthrow of all Her Majesty's possessions in India.

For it is not a little remarkable that, ever since 1784, the date of Henry Cort's patent for grooved rollers for making bar-iron, the exportation of bar-iron from Russia has rapidly declined. In 1784, it was 50,000 tons to this country, and the whole make was 80,000 tons; while, of all the nations in the world, not one commands more abundantly all the materials for supplying the demands for bar-iron of 30,000,000 of people in this country. Yet, in 1851, the export of bar-iron had fallen down to 3974 tons; in 1852, to 1791 tons; and in 1854, by the last return to the House of Commons, it had dwindled down to 15 tons!

The total make of pig-iron in Great Britain for 22 years, ending 1854, was 25,215,743 tons, or 1,146,170 tons annually; whereas in Russia, for the same period, ending 1851, the total make was 3,761,275 tons, or only 170,967 tons annually.

RICHARD CORT.
Belitha-terrace, Barnsbury Park, Islington, Nov. 7.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON-MAKING.

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Mushet, in your Journal of Oct. 27, contains statements so extraordinary, that I beg permission to offer a few remarks thereon. Mr. Mushet contradicts Mr. Higgins's statement respecting the iron in slags in these words—"There is no such thing as metallic iron in slags; what iron is there is already oxidised." Now, by the word oxidised chemists mean that a base is saturated with oxygen, but the iron in furnace cinders is combined with a minimum dose of oxygen; therefore, it is not oxidised. Mr. Mushet's assertion that the iron is oxidised is less pardonable than Mr. Higgins's metallic iron; for, in statements of analysis by Messrs. Johnson, Mitchell, and other eminent chemists, we have ores and slags represented as containing so many per cent. of metallic iron, when, in fact, the metal exists as one of the oxides.

The metal exists as an oxide in mill cinder, puddling furnace cinder, and refinery cinder; yet if either of these be exposed to atmospheric influences, they are quickly covered with a coating of rust, clearly showing that the metal is being oxidised. What is to prevent the protoxide of iron in blast furnace cinders from being converted into peroxide, and as such presenting the reddish colour peculiar to it? That the surface of blast furnace cinders exposed to the atmosphere, no matter whether originally of a grey, green, blue, or white colour, is eventually converted into a rusty brown, any one may easily satisfy himself by inspecting the immense deposit of cinders around an iron-work.

In another part of his letter we have—"This odd notion of the iron oxidising, and spoiling the beauty of the slags, will appear still more eccentric to those who are told that a good grey cinder contains no iron, not even as oxide." What is meant by a "good grey cinder" I do not know; but this much I may state, from ordinary grey cinders from a furnace producing No. 1 iron I have obtained 6 per cent., and never, on any occasion, less than 3 per cent., of metallic iron. But in several districts for 1 ton of grey there are produced 10 tons of brown and black, yielding up to 14 and 15 per cent. of iron. I think Mr. Mushet should have given his authority for the statement that good grey cinders contain no iron, not even as oxide. In utilising slag, we have to deal with such a furnace ordinarily produces; and, astounding as it may seem to Mr. Mushet, many blast furnaces yield cinders containing large quantities of iron. I lately saw a furnace, built on Mr. John Gibbons's plan, and fitted with all recent scientific improvements, with a "scientific" chemist for manager, from which for several months past a cinder flowed which yielded by analysis 22 per cent. of metallic iron.

Speaking of the Northamptonshire works, Mr. Mushet says—"I saw specimens of the cinder run at the commencement of the Heyford undertaking; they were so favourable (requiring only a better choice of limestone for fluxing) that I augured well of the future, when experience had introduced the necessary improvements." Again—"The cinder I saw from Heyford did not contain $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of oxide of iron." I am at a loss to conceive the necessity for a better choice of limestone for fluxing, while the furnace was yielding a cinder containing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of oxide of iron. Who determined the per centage of oxide of iron in the cinder?

The allusion to the peculiar difficulties arising from protoxide of iron in the blast furnace is peculiarly unfortunate to Mr. Mushet. The raw ore may contain the metal as protoxide; but will he affirm that the calcined necessarily contains it in the same state?

An erroneous impression prevails respecting the patents taken out for utilising the slags of iron furnaces. In a patent taken out by Mr. Elliott, in 1852, claim is made to the annealing process, which, in Mr. Mushet's opinion, clearly subjects any minor manipulations to a licence from the original patentee. Now, for the information of those who are interested in the subject of utilising iron slags, I may state that the "annealing process" is not a patentable matter, though claimed in a patent taken out nearly twenty years ago; and any person can manufacture bricks, tiles, pipes, slabs, mouldings, or any other useful article from slag, without let or licence. Dr. Smith, Mr. Elliott, or any other person, can patent particular apparatuses, machines, furnaces, or manipulations; but it is open to others to attain the like results by other apparatuses, machines, furnaces, or manipulations.—Nov. 3.

P.S.—On perusing Dr. Smith's "Pantograph," as published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, I observe that the mean per centage of protoxide of iron in 13 specimens of slag was 4.7 per cent., the highest being 21.5 and the lowest 0.4. This differs widely from Mr. Mushet's statement, that good grey cinder contains no iron; for a number of Dr. Smith's specimens are found to have been good cinders.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON-MAKING.

Sir,—In your Journal of October 27 there appeared a letter from Mr. David Mushet, Northamptonshire iron-making, and Mr. Elliott's method of making slags. In that letter he expresses his astonishment that so common a matter as making iron from the Northamptonshire ore should have failed, when the materials for making a ton of foundry iron can be put into the furnace for less than 2*l.* per ton; he further states his opinion, that the failure is attributable in some measure to the men employed in smelting the ores. I am not aware of a single instance in which a foundryman, or any other practical man, has been engaged in the district to smelt the ore; if they had, the result would have been different. I believe any man who comes to the task with Mr. Mushet's views, that it is a common-place matter, and adopts the common method of smelting the ores, will find himself uncommonly deceived, not only in quality, but quantity also. His notions of the cost of material are singularly wild; from what source he obtained his information I cannot say, but a man of his pretensions ought to have known better than give credence to any such statement, as the material for foundry iron will cost 2*l.* 15*s.* or 3*l.* per ton in Northampton.

Mr. Mushet then proceeds to comment on my remarks about the composition of the slag. He considers the assertion that they contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of metallic iron wild and eccentric. Having read his theory, I was induced to consult several works on the subject: on looking at Dr. Smith's lecture before the Society of Arts, he says that the slag obtained from one of the German furnaces in bad condition contained 21 per cent. of protoxide of iron, and the slag in a Welsh furnace in ordinary working condition gave 10 per cent.

On turning to the work of Mr. Truran, on p. 55 he gives the analysis of three different slags; the first contained 14 per cent., the second 10 per cent., and the third 7 per cent. of metallic iron. On p. 52 he further says, "It is supposed by some smelters that the grey cinders contain no

metal," but gives it as his opinion that they contain 7 per cent. though Mr. Mushet says they contain none at all. "When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" It is admitted by most practical men, that the iron in the slag, and whether it be oxide or metallic, it must be got out before articles of permanent beauty or utility can be made from the slag. In speaking thus, I have no wish to disparage the invention of Mr. Elliott; it does credit to a gentleman in his position, and if a proper furnace were built to smelt the slags, and his efforts seconded by a practical man, the iron could be extracted, and, I have no doubt, turned to advantage.

But there is one thing about the working of the slags that I cannot understand. Mr. Elliott's patent was taken out in 1850; since that time the subject has been repeatedly agitated in this and other journals, yet five years have rolled away, and it is a question yet to be solved whether the thing is feasible. It seems strange to me that Mr. Mushet, one who has taken so much interest in the patent, has not given us something more tangible than the repeated assertion of its advantages. In a letter of his, inserted in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, six months since, he says, "The subject had occupied his attention for three years." I have only to say in conclusion on this subject, if he can do what he talks about, let us see it done at once. If he does not, the probability is that some of those "melting," or "foundrymen," who, in his estimation, do not understand these things, will take up the subject, and instead of writing about it three years, will bring pipes, slates, bricks, &c., out of the slag in three months.

Mr. Mushet next takes exception to my theory of smelting silicious ores. He says, "the theory may look well to those unacquainted with the facts;" in that theory I objected to the commonly received opinion, that the silicious ores would smelt in less time, and with less fuel, than the argillaceous ores. Most practical men are aware, as well as Mr. Mushet, that it will melt at a lower temperature; but Mr. Mushet should remember his own observation, "that melting is not smelting." But while I admit it will melt at a lower temperature, I contend that it cannot be properly smelted, and fluxed, and separated from the siliceous and other earths found in combination with it, in less time, or with less fuel, than the argillaceous ores of Staffordshire. In smelting the ore, it must be borne in mind that it is deficient in carbon; therefore it is necessary that the upper region of the furnace be comparatively cool, to allow the ore to throw off the moisture and volatile gases, and absorb the necessary amount of carbon from the fuel. If this be done, there is no fear of its smelting and scouring down, and becoming infusible in the hearth of the furnace. But, in order to do this, the furnace should be built almost cylindrical from the bosh. I believe the form of furnace has been one of the greatest obstacles to the smelting of the Northamptonshire ore; the heat has been so intense in the throat and upper region of the furnace, that before the ore has had time to throw off the water and absorb the carbon, it has been melted, and the liquid mass in the hearth of the furnace has never been properly fluxed and separated; hence from 10 to 20 per cent. of the iron has run out with the slag, and other portions, that ought to have come out with the slag, have been found incorporated with the iron, and have given it a glassy surface, and rendered it weak and brittle. Another thing to be remembered is this,—one of the predominating elements of the ore is siliceous, therefore it was a mistake to put an highly silicious limestone in the furnace for a flux.

As to one form of furnace suiting all kind of ores, I work to differ from Mr. Mushet. There are some kinds of ores that I beg to in a narrow throated furnace, as they require all the heat that can be given them in the upper part to prepare them for the zone of fusion.

Then, as to the presence of protoxide of iron, I have not seen or heard anything about it, none of the analyses I have seen show it to any extent; but if I should meet with it in the Northamptonshire ore, I should be prepared to deal with it, having spent some years in a large iron-works where the ores contain from 30 to 40 per cent. of protoxide of iron, but I do not for a moment suppose it is to be found.

Mr. Mushet takes exception at some of the terms I have employed; but the terms employed by practical men and mineral chemists generally differ.—Nov. 1.

BENJAMIN HIGGINS.

SOAPSTONE—CORNWALL, AND PHILADELPHIA (U.S.).

Sir,—In your Journal of Oct. 20, I notice a paragraph in which you refer to the opinion of the Rev. Samuel Haughton, relative to the formation of soapstone, and called forth by a late visit of that gentleman to some localities of serpentine porphyry in Cornwall. He remarks:—"At these places the serpentine is traversed by dykes of granite, and the soapstone lies spread out in sheets at the junction of the serpentine and granite. He, therefore, considers the soapstone to be the result of the contact of these rocks at a high temperature, the serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the granite a sufficient quantity of alumina, to form the soapstone."

On reading the above, I was reminded strongly of a well-known locality of soapstone in the United States of America, the circumstances of which deposit seem to confirm the theory therein advocated.

On the banks of the River Schuylkill, 10 miles above Philadelphia, the gneiss which, alternating now and then with mica schist and porphyry, has prevailed for the whole of that distance, is succeeded by an extensive tract of serpentine. The gneiss is much invaded by veins of trap and granite; and, at the junction, a great dyke of granite shows itself crossing the river. It is at this precise spot that the soapstone, in massive, irregular deposits, is seen. Nodules of serpentine are included in the deposit. The citizens of Philadelphia have good reason to remember this soapstone, since for a long time the doorsteps of their houses were invariably made from it. The rock wore away more speedily than the serpentine, which protruded in hard, indurated, rough balls, not very gentle to the soles of one's shoes. It is now wholly replaced by marble for doorsteps; but, for lining furnaces, where great heat is to be encountered, the soapstone is still extensively quarried and applied. It occurs on both sides of the River Schuylkill (here 300 feet wide), and on the east side is not less than 40 feet thick.

A singular fact attending the occurrence of this deposit may also, at the risk of encroaching upon your columns, be here mentioned. The soapstone is interspersed with little nodules of iron pyrites. The portion of the rock in which this is most abundant wears off into a sugary substance. On being analysed by a young Philadelphia amateur chemist, Theo. Rand, this substance was found to contain 8 per cent. of *Epsom salts* (sulphate of magnesia).

As, by Mr. Haughton's theory, the granite contributed its alumina, and the serpentine its magnesia, to form the soapstone itself, so, in this case, must the decomposed pyrites have produced sulphur, and the soapstone magnesia, to form *Epsom salts*.—City, Nov. 8.

YANKER.

ALUMINA IN SOAPSTONE—MINING SCHOOLS.

Sir,—I am much obliged to the Rev. Samuel Haughton for his explanation, and am sorry that he should consider my remarks unavailing. I can assure him that they were not intended to be so, and I am glad that they have been the means of obtaining his opinion on the so-called mining schools, in which in future it is said, "Mining knowledge is to be acquired superior to that obtained in the mines."

I was not aware before that spotted serpentine was called porphyry. I was led to suppose that this rock was known by another name, and that the term porphyry was strictly confined to the felspathic variety. But what made me suppose that the Rev. Samuel Haughton belonged to the mining schools was the following observation:—"He, therefore, considers the soapstone to be the result of the contact of these rocks at a high temperature, the serpentine giving the magnesia, and the felspar of the granite supplying a sufficient quantity of alumina to form the soapstone." This fiery notion can only proceed from lecturers in mining schools, and not from the experience of real mining knowledge, acquired in the mines. Leaving aside the fact that there are no traces of the effects of fire in our granite and killas, and that these rocks are always found strongly saturated with moisture the deeper we descend, we find that even when such rocks are submitted to a melting heat, and when any of the talcose, or any of the magnesian variety are the most infusible, and the rocks are melted they present a very different appearance to that observed in our mines and quarries. If these kind of notions are to be propagated by mining professors, in direct opposition to common sense, and to that of our old and every day practical experience, our industrial progress will be jeopardised, and we shall become the laughing stock of other nations.

On the Continent, they do all they possibly can, from their military to their industrial schools, to improve on practice, and not, as heretofore, to waste so much time on mere theories, so as to compete with the English. They invite men that our practical men to join and remain with them, as they know well that our practical knowledge is our guiding principle, but they will have nothing to do with school training; the latter are fast accumulating, and becoming a drag in all parts of the world, whilst good practical men are getting every day more scarce. In this country there has been a tendency of late years to adopt a contrary system—to ridicule and neglect practical education, and to hold up the value of abstract and theoretical training beyond its legitimate limits, and to endeavour to persuade the public and the Government that our mining and engineering agents should be selected from geological and mathematical schools, and not from the working classes. Is this the way to encourage and improve our industrial training, and enable the world with helpless beings, who are made above their calling, and unable to obtain their livelihood by labour? If we are going to have a school for our miners, let the teachers be men of good practical experience, so as to point out the necessity of the latter, as well as school training, to prosper in the world.

Cumtore, Nov. 6.

It is true the promoters have not redeemed their pledge, inasmuch as some of them were denied the capital necessary to bring it into a dividend-paying state, but statements from other sources tend to indicate that the truth respecting the matter. In this, it is confessed, the shareholders have had to pay much more than was anticipated by them. I am happy to add, however, that the mine is now placed on a good basis, being under the management of persons of undoubted competency, and whose high standing in the mining world is a sufficient guarantee to secure the confidence of the company, that all will be done which possibly can be to prove and enhance the value of the concern with all possible speed and economy.

fully effectuate the development of it. This is now accomplished: immediate attention will, therefore, be directed to sinking for the 70 fms. level, where results will unquestionably be disclosed that shall place the concern in the list of first-rate dividend-paying mines, and enable it to bear the epithet which has so long distinguished its neighbour, Wheal Vor, as "one of the richest tin mines in the world."

Nov. 9.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE NICHOLLIAN TESTIMONIAL.

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Colliam's letter, in your Journal of the 3d inst., I am desirous, with your permission, of making a final remark, and leave Mr. Nicholls to the full enjoyment of his laurels. I happen to know Mr. Nicholls, and entertain great respect for him, believing him to be in friendship, frank, generous, and hospitable; in business, both honourable and indefatigable; and that he is an energetic and successful man. But, Sir, with all these laudable acquisitions, can we look upon any man whom we respect for his kind-heartedness and jovial companionship without regarding the consequences of such extraordinary manifestations of pride and vanity? Had the testimonial been presented to him by Mr. Peet, to mark his own feelings of private worth, it would have been probably gratifying to both—Mr. Nicholls possessing the substance, and Mr. Peet the shadow. It was an uncalculated display of vain glory and pompous pride, an exhibition of weak minds, that prompted the "second" demonstration; for not all the noise of cannon which heralded in the auspicious day, the triumphal arches, the illuminated stars, the unfurled banners, or the martial music, could raise him higher in the estimation of his fellow-townsmen. I felt for my friend, Mr. Editor, and acted upon the words of Solomon—"Open rebuke is better than secret love" (27th Proverbs, 5th verse).

Mr. Colliam's letter reminded me of a conversation between two friends—one remarking to the other, that Dick Smith had been speaking very harshly of him, but that he took his part. "Why, what did he say?" asked the injured one. "He said you was not fit to carry garbage to a bear; and I said you was."

City, Nov. 8.

ON EARTHQUAKES, AND EXTRAORDINARY OSCILLATIONS OF THE SEA.

Sir,—From the report of the annual meeting of the Royal Cornwall Geological Society, at Penzance, inserted in your Journal of Oct. 29, many might suppose that the paper I then read, on "Extraordinary Oscillations of the Sea," was on the connection which the moon might have with these phenomena, whereas it had no reference whatever to that subject. It is true that I had some years since invited attention to many remarkable coincidences between certain lunar periods, and extraordinary agitations of the sea and unusual states of the atmosphere; and as the remarks in your Journal on my recent paper were directed solely against what I had thus formerly written, I beg the favour of your inserting the subjoined brief summary of facts, which form the commencement of a communication I made in 1850 to the British Association, on "Remarkable Thermometrical Maxima at or near the Moon's First Quarter, during the twelve years, 1839 to 1850," five of these maxima being accompanied by extraordinary oscillations of the sea, and six by thunderstorms, three of the latter being coincident with three of the former.

Penzance, Oct. 31.

Extract.—"In the British Association Report for 1845 (sections, p. 20), the author has noticed a series of nine days, separated from one another by intervals of about four lunations each, and distinguished by earthquakes, extraordinary agitations of the sea, or very remarkable states of the atmosphere. The series extended to June 13, 1845. On October 8 following, when another period of four lunations was completed, the barometer at Penzance, near the close of a very violent storm of wind and rain from S.W., reached a minimum of 28.75, lower than for at least six months before, and 100 days afterwards. Here the series with intervals of four lunations terminated. On Nov. 6, 1845, exactly the lunation afterwards, the barometer at Penzance, on the close of another violent storm of wind and rain from about south, was at nearly the same minimum as on Oct. 8. Each of the phenomena alluded to occurred within 48 hours of the Moon's first quarter. The following remarkable maxima of temperature during the last twelve years were also nearer to the Moon's first quarter than to any other, except that of July 5, 1846, but the great thunderstorm of that day commenced the preceding evening, when the Moon was nearer her first quarter than any other. These maxima (assuming that that for 1850 has already occurred) include the annual maxima of the twelve years, except 1839, when the annual maximum (six weeks afterwards) was of a degree higher, and except 1847, which last, however, would scarcely be regarded as an exception, if allowance were made for the early time of the year in which the remarkable maximum occurred, the month being May, and the maximum 89°. Most of the maxima were accompanied by thunderstorms, or extraordinary oscillations of the sea."—(British Association Report for 1850, p. 32.)

SALE OF MINING PROPERTY, BY AUCTION.—Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted for sale, at Garroway's, on Thursday, 7441 valuable dividend and other mining shares. There was a large attendance of purchasers, the competition was brisk, and the biddings spirited. Arundell Copper Mine, 5158 shares, 11. 12s. 6d. paid—the first lot, late the property of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Co., sold in consequence of their bankruptcy, were purchased by Mr. Boyle, at 12s. per share; 1450 realised from 12s. to 15s.; 1100 from 27s. to 43s.; 927, 17s. 6d.; and 231, 27. 17s. Trenow Consols—95 shares in this mine, situated in Perranuthnoe, Cornwall, upon which 6s. 4s. is paid, sold at 35s. 6d. Boringdon Lead Mine, 500 shares fetched from 1s. to 1s. 6d. South Tolgar, Redruth—8 shares submitted, and were purchased at from 10s. to 90s. East Darrin Lead, Cardiganshire—1 share found a purchaser at 81s. Cefn Cwm Brynno Lead, Cardiganshire—1 share in this mine, which is paying dividends, 82s. 10s., the biddings commencing at 60s. Cwmystwith Mine, Cardiganshire—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was withdrawn, there being no offer. Grenville Mine—50 shares in this company, which the auctioneer considered a first-rate speculation, were taken at 27. 15s. to 27. 15s. 6d. Cwm Darren Lead and Copper, Cardiganshire—190 shares in this mine were sold at 2s. 4d. Margaret Tin (Uny Leland)—1 share in this dividend-paying mine was purchased by the auctioneer, at 120s. South Wheal Bassett Tin and Copper, Illogan—1 share in this mine, paying 2s. dividends bi-monthly, caused active competition, and was knocked down at 750s. Wheal Buller Copper, Illogan—2 shares in this mine, which pays a bi-monthly dividend, the last being 20s., in Sept., were sold at 595s. each. Rosewarne—1 share was disposed of at 227. 10s. West Seton—3 shares in this mine, its last dividend of 5s. having been paid in October, were bought in. Boiling Well—5 shares sold at 15s. each. Paul's Downs Copper—20 shares were bought in. South Wheal Frances Copper, Illogan—1 share in this bi-monthly dividend mine found a purchaser at 655s. ex div. Boringdon Consols—10 shares were put up, and sold at 1s. each. Tincroft Tin and Copper, Illogan—3 shares realised 12. 12s. each. West Providence Tin and Copper—5 of these dividend shares were sold at 12s. 2s. 6d. each. Wheal Charlotte Copper, Perranuthnoe (dividend-paying)—10 shares were taken at 8s. 10s. each. Great Northridge—50 shares went at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. North Stridgate, 200 shares, and Tamar Consols, 55 shares, were bought in.

Mr. T. P. Thomas has announced for sale the Mizen Head Copper Mine, situated in the County of Cork. The full particulars of this property will appear in our next week's Journal.

The whole of the machinery and materials of the Castle Dinas Mine were sold by auction, by Mr. W. F. Congdon, on Tuesday last.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks:—

"The London Market for British Mining Shares is both active and firm; large transactions having taken place during the week, and in several instances prices have considerably advanced. Advice also from Manchester, Liverpool, and other important provincial towns, are of a satisfactory character—they evince a growing disposition on the part of the public to embark in Cornish and Devon mines as a permanent profitable medium of investment; the constant discoveries made of increased riches stimulate enterprise, whilst the bi-monthly dividends paid upon the current value of shares render them both desirable and profitable channels for capital. Dolcoath bi-monthly dividend will be 3s. or 4s., the reserves of tin are very extensive, whilst the field of machinery is both complete and adequate to the requirements of the mine; this adventure has been at work without interruption for at least 100 years, and has yielded 876s. 4s. per share in dividends. At Hender, a level is being pushed eastward under a run of very promising gossan, and it is highly probable that a bunch of ore will shortly be met with. Gilmar progresses satisfactorily. Rolling Well presents very unusual chances of success; the level will be shortly intersected at the 60 fms. level, and other points of importance will be long come off. At Carnwags, considerable quantities of mineral are already at surface, both of lead and sulphur the mine is situated at the base of a cliff 60 to 70 fms. high, great facilities being offered to develop the level at a trifling outlay, whilst the discoveries made place success beyond all doubt. Mill Pool Mine sale of tin is a very successful one, the level is now in course of erection; a good lode exists in the 60 fms. level, while the 20 fms. level at Colenso must shortly lay open a large and valuable run of ore ground. In the Buller and Basset district, stretching from Illogan to Redruth and Gwennap, we have the most profitable and productive copper mines in the world. North Basset, West Basset, South Frances, Buller, Basset, Buller and Basset United, South Buller and West Penrithall, all of which are situated in the same channel of ground, traversed by the same cross-course, and will not only maintain, but it is expected considerably improve upon their present value. At West Frances, the lode at the 60 is worth 5s. to 6s. per fathom for copper, and it is hoped that the discovery made is the top of a bunch of ore extending home to the cross-course 55 fms. west of the end, whilst the lode in a week or two will be intersected at the 70, 12 fms east of the end in the level above; should this transpire successfully, the value of shares will be materially enhanced. In Wheal Grenville considerable business has been transacted during the week, consequent upon a discovery of tin at the 18 fms. level east upon Newton lode; it has been variously estimated at from 30s. to 40s. per fm., the junction of granite and killas takes place at 4 to 5 fms below the level, and should the produce then turn to copper, important results may be anticipated; the grant stands parallel to Condurrow and west of South Frances, therefore the adventure has analogy in its favour."

Mr. J. B. Branchley, in his Price List, makes the following remarks:—

"The Mining Market since our last issue has been steady, the transactions marked exhibiting a steady demand for good stocks, at improving prices. The money market has lost to some extent its rigidity, and people seem to breathe freer, under the impression that the want of our monetary crisis has been already borne; that it may be so we sincerely trust. In heavy shares Wheal Basset, Devon Consols, and Rosewarne, have been dealt in within the range of quoted prices. In the last-named mine an improvement is reported in the 46, going west; the shares are enquired for at 220, 225, but very little disposition to sell is exhibited by holders. Hender is looking very poor, and sellers in Cornwall at 3s. 3d. Basset have been largely dealt in since our last, at a still further advance in price, 36s. having been marked as business done yesterday. In West Frances, Wheal Wrey, Tincroft, and Wheal Grenville, several bargains have been recorded, the stocks in all four concerns showing considerable firmness. Grenville, it is true, fluctuates at times a little more than could be desired, but this may be attributed more to convulsive dealing than any other cause. The small number of shares into which some of our best British Mines are divided precludes the possibility of any person of limited means purchasing an interest in the concerns. The point has risen to much discussion, it being asserted by some that the heavy price of such a share as Wheal Basset or Wheal Buller prevents the property from being put into the market at its proper value; we have much pleasure, therefore, in informing our readers that South Frances has been divided into 490 parts or shares, instead of 248, as hitherto. Carvannals are not so firm, it is reported that the course of ore in the 92 west is materially diminishing, and we should not, therefore, be surprised to see the shares much lower. North Unity is improved in the 56. We expect shortly to report a rise in South Crofty, as the mine is looking very well. North Trelawny may also move a little, as there is some improvement in the 13, driving the cross-cut east."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, Mr. JOHN LABOURCERKE in the chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the CHAIRMAN said they were aware that the meeting had been adjourned for the purpose of consulting Mr. Wheelwright; that gentleman had arrived in this country, was now present in the room, and would be able to afford them most valuable information. Previous to this, however, he would read them the report of the directors:—

The directors, on this occasion, met the shareholders with much satisfaction, in consequence of being able, through the valuable information afforded by their colleague, Mr. Wheelwright, who arrived last week from Chili, to report fully and most favourably on the affairs generally, as well as upon the bright prospects the property holds forth for the future. At the half-yearly meeting, in March last, the directors declared a dividend of 20s. per share, and led the shareholders to expect, from the then apparent productiveness of the Al Fin Hallada Mine, a similar dividend on this occasion. The directors, therefore, felt it their duty, in the first place, to explain the cause of their being unable to realise their anticipations. The shareholders will recollect that, in the very brief period of 12 months, Mr. Wheelwright had not only effected great reforms abroad, but had also remitted the whole of the company's share of the produce of Al Fin Hallada to this country, up to the end of 1854. Effecting so much in this limited period prevented any surplus means being left for the purpose of improving the valuable landed property, upon which it was subsequently found essentially desirable to expend a large amount (about 5000s.). This, however, would not have prevented remittances being made, had not the produce of Al Fin Hallada most unexpectedly diminished at the early part of this year. The consequence has been that Mr. Wheelwright's efforts to remit for a dividend at this meeting have been frustrated. It is, however, with no little satisfaction that the directors have to report on the several branches of the concern, and to express the views they entertain of future prospects, as well as their plans for developing the property.

THE ESTATE.—The extensive estates demanded and received the first attention of Mr. Wheelwright. After much consideration, it was resolved, seeing the gradual development of the mineral wealth of the country, and the rapid increase of population, that it would not be advisable to dispose of the smallest portion at the present time. The lands are not only very extensive, but of a most valuable character; and, as it is a well-known fact that available land is very limited in the mineral district of Chili, and that possessed by the company is capable of the highest cultivation, the shareholders will agree that the determination arrived at has been both wise and judicious.

HORRITO.—During the past year, the railway from the port of Copiapo has been extended into the Horrito estate, which, the shareholders are aware, is 17½ miles in length, and varies in width from 1 mile to 3 miles. It is also intended very shortly to make a further extension of the railway to the great mineral district of Chamarillo, which will again increase the value of this property, as, from its central and salubrious situation, and the nature of the soil, the directors have reason to expect a population will be created on it. Mr. Wheelwright has already very judiciously expended a large sum in laying out the intended town, closing in grounds adjacent to the railway, and bringing them into cultivation, plans of which are being made, and will shortly be sent over to this country. Mr. Wheelwright describes the soil as of the richest character, yielding the finest fruits and vegetable products; and the side hills and flats will sustain thousands of sheep. Wheat and barley yield well; and the estate can also keep, throughout the year, 500 mules or horses. At this moment this estate is yielding a good income, and, under the present arrangements, it is estimated to give in the coming year a net return of 4000s., which, with care and attention, will be gradually and very largely increased.

MALFAGO.—This property is small, but well situated, the railway passing through it; at present it is rented at 400s. per annum.

CHACRA.—Part of this estate is rented, and yields 800s. per annum; and, at the expiration of the present lease, about two or three years hence, it is estimated to realise an income of about 2000s.

The house belonging to the company in the town of Copiapo has been let at 400s. **SILVER MINES.**—As already stated, the produce from Al Fin Hallada has considerably diminished since January last, but the directors anticipate that, at a deeper level, the vein will again produce another body of rich silver. The mine is still working to an excellent profit, and the returns for the month of August being 146 quintals, containing 300 mcs. silver, showed the quality of the ore to be greatly improved. It may, therefore, be expected at an early day to be as productive as before. The produce for the last 12 months has been reported as follows:—July, 1854, 258 quintals, containing 710 mcs. silver; August, 313 mcs.; September, 490 mcs.; October, 370 mcs.; November, 420 mcs.; December, 505 mcs.; January, 1855, 345 mcs.; February, 323 mcs.; March, 302 mcs.; April, 189 mcs.; May, 58 mcs.; June, 220 mcs.; 350 mcs.

REPUBLICANO.—This mine held forth great encouragement in May last, but as yet the directors have not sufficient information to enable them to state the result of the operations. The vein appears to be productive, and holds out very great prospects, but the necessary buildings have had to be erected for carrying on the mines effectually, as for the protection of the produce, are not yet to be ascertained.

The **CHECO COPPER MINE** has, during the past year, yielded a very favourable result, and is at present in a most prosperous condition, according to the tenor of recent advices from the agent. The produce for the 12 months ending June last was 1324 tons of ore, containing about 235 tons of fine copper, the average quality being about 17½ per cent. The two following months' returns exhibit an increased quantity, being—July, 117 tons of ore, containing 21 tons of fine copper; August, 158 tons of ore, containing 27 tons of fine copper. The directors, however, expect still better returns, inasmuch as at present the mine is producing mineral in the 30 fms. level of 30 to 35 per cent.; in 50 fms. level of 26 to 28 per cent.; and as the profit on the working last year amounted to nearly 4000s. on ore averaging 17½ per cent., under most disadvantageous circumstances, as will be hereafter explained, the directors entertain a sanguine opinion that the future profit of this mine will greatly exceed their former estimate.

NEW DISCOVERIES.—Two new copper mines have recently been discovered, and secured to this company. They are situated near our own estate, the Horrito; and, by the last advice, they appear to hold out not only very cheering prospects, but are likely to become very productive at once. The agent writes as follows:—"I have now the pleasure to inform you that in one of the copper mines I denominated, upon driving on the lode they came upon a rich vein of silver. It is about 6 inches wide; some stones that I have had assayed give 2000 and 3000 mcs. the cajon. The vein was cut about a yard from surface; they have driven upon it two yards, and the lode still continues good, but how long it will continue so it is impossible to say, being so near surface. I have had taken out about 20 quintals, leaving about the same quantity in sight, estimated at 500 mcs. the cajon, but will have it assayed. We have still a good lode of copper ore on the lode above the silver, being cut on the same, but at a deeper level. The mine is now in the hands of the company, and the agent is looking well, giving some good stones of copper ore, of 25 to 30 per cent."

The directors have now to inform the shareholders that they have had under their serious consideration for some time the subject of reducing the ores of Checo by the process of smelting, and they have resolved, after a full investigation, to recommend the shareholders at this meeting to authorise the necessary outlay for the erection or purchase of works in Chili. The directors are of opinion that it is the only plan by which the shareholders can expect to obtain full value of the produce of that mine, for as at present disposed of but a comparatively small profit is derived, as will be seen by the following table of last year's operations:—The total quantity of fine copper contained in the mineral, according to assays in Chili, was 232 tons, estimated to realise 9450s., whilst the cost of working was 5486s., showing the profit to be 3964s. Had this produce been returned in fine copper, the profit, according to calculations carefully made and appended to this report, would have exceeded 10,000s. The directors, therefore, are of opinion that no time should be lost in completing the necessary arrangements to enable them to work the valuable property more extensively, as well as advantageously. There is an abundance of ore, but the quality of a large portion will not bear the heavy expenses attending the shipment thereof to this country in the shape of mineral, but if the directors have the means of reducing the ore to regulus, if not to fine copper, the annual produce is capable of being vastly increased, by additional hands being placed upon it. The directors, however, do not deem it desirable at this moment to call upon the shareholders for these means. They rely on being in a position in a few months to exhibit a good financial statement, from the fact of a valuable shipment of copper ore being now made, and the appearance of Checo justifying the expectation of further remittances coming forward in the early part of next year, whilst at the same time the current expenses of the company are not so great as at present. The directors are of opinion that the company have not deteriorated since the last half-yearly meeting, but, on the contrary, have considerably improved; and though unable to declare a dividend on this occasion, owing to the circumstances already explained, the directors calculate in the coming spring on having a favourable financial statement to place before the shareholders, especially as they have paid this year a dividend of 10,000s., besides providing for the repayment of the loan from the bankers, and expending the sum of 5000s. in improving the landed estates.

He (the Chairman) did not know that he had any further comments to make upon it. Though they were not in a position to declare a dividend, yet by all accounts their property was in an improving and prosperous position; he should, therefore, simply conclude by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. TULLOCK said he should feel great pleasure in seconding the motion of their worthy Chairman. The report was then adopted. The CHAIRMAN observed that the company were under great obligations to Mr. Wheelwright, for the unwearied diligence and great attention he had constantly devoted to their interests. Their property was daily becoming of increasing value, their mines were so advantageously situated, having such facilities of transport, that in course of time they must be worth more than they were at present, the country was in a settled state, and Chili might, in fact, be said to be an oasis in the desert of South America. If at some future period, for Mr. Wheelwright's services, they should propose to him that he should accept of a share in the company, he would not doubt that the shareholders would cordially agree to such a vote; in the meantime, he begged to propose as a resolution that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Wheelwright for his indefatigable services.

Mr. TILNEY felt great pleasure in seconding this motion, convinced, as he was, that Mr. Wheelwright had rendered great assistance to the shareholders.—This resolution was then carried.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT observed that it was very gratifying to him that he had given satisfaction to his colleagues and the company in general. There had been difficulties to contend with, as well as law suits, but he was confident he could give them, he must say the report contained the essence of what he could further detail. They had a good property, and it was well situated, and the Checo Mine had produced most satisfactory results. He sent home to this country a most eminent miner, Senor Norango, in order that he might personally confer with the directors. Previous to leaving the country he had inspected the mine; he had there seen ore in sight of from 8 per cent. and upwards, in sufficient quantities to last them for 20 years to come; but it must be borne in mind that the great wealth laid deeper. In the province of Copiapo, the mine of Tamayo had yielded copper ore of the same peculiar kind, and the value of half a million of dollars. He might make the same observation with regard to the Al Fin Hallada Mine; that, according to all accounts, as they got deeper would

increase in value. In connection with the silver mine, as regards the Republicano, no silver of consequence had been taken out; but Dr. Grove, the principal proprietor, and a highly intelligent miner, was fully occupied in erecting buildings, and was taking out the ore, which is of exclusive evidence that there was in sight that would justify this expenditure. The Checo Mine may be a productive mine; the Collahuas not so well; these were silver mines. They had likewise a gold mine, Mercedes, near from T. de Puntas; according to assays, the best ores were yielding from 9 to 10 oz. in the ton, the middling 7 to 8 oz., and the inferior ores 5 to 4 oz. He felt that as he was unacquainted with mining he laboured under great difficulties. Everything was progressing. The carriage of ore on the railroad was now 100 tons daily. They had received some checks, owing to the increased cost of provisions, &c. The exports from Chili were to the value of \$12,000,000. The land was increasing in value, and he had no doubt but that next year things would come round.

A PROPRIETOR enquired what was the amount of land in English acres belonging to the company?

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT stated that it was 17½ miles in length, and in some places a mile or a mile and a half in breadth; there was a narrow gorge in one place, of about 100 yards: very. The fields, he might say, were formed in 100-acre lots. The estate was capable of maintaining from 500 to 600 mules: in some seasons, they could keep as many as 700 or 800.

Mr. TILNEY would like to know what would be the probable money value of the Horrito estate?

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT said, this would be difficult to estimate in a country where interest was at the rate of 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. He could safely estimate its value at \$300,000, and had no doubt that, when fully developed, it would afford annually \$50,000 net income.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, for some considerable period, the directors had had under their consideration the propriety of smelting on the spot. In another company in which he was concerned, they had found it profitable to smelt with low ores: he believed that it would be much more so with rich ores. The directors did not wish to press them for any money; previous to their taking definite measures, they should again call them together. He should, therefore, propose that the directors be authorised to take such steps with regard to smelting as they deemed necessary.

Mr. DICKSON seconded this, and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether, in case of smelting, coal was to be had in Chili? Mr. WHEELWRIGHT stated, from his experience in steaming, he had found that about 18 tons of Chilean coal was equal to 14 tons of English. Near the Bay of Arica, they had discovered coal, which was stated to be of better quality.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Grellert, to whom they had paid a gratuity for some time, was lately deceased; and, consequently, they would not have that to pay for the future.

Mr. TILNEY said, he was utterly ignorant of mining matters, and perhaps the secretary would be able to afford them some information as to the produce of the mine? Mr. COLE stated that when Senor Norango arrived in this country he made particular enquiries of him as to the capabilities of the Checo Mine, and the opinion he received was that, by an extension of the workings, the produce might be increased very considerably. The report, however, which had recently been received from the agent, showed the mine to have greatly improved since Senor Norango inspected it. They had in the 50 fms. level a lode 2½ feet wide, 1 foot of which was ore of from 25 to 28 per cent., yielding about 4 tons to the fathom. In the steps in the bottom of the 45 the lode was 1½ foot wide, 9 inches of which was ore of 25 per cent., or about 3 tons to the fathom. In the winze in the bottom of the 45 the lode is 6 or 7 ft. wide, 2 feet of which is ore of 13 or 14 per cent., giving about 6 tons per fm. In the 30 fms. level the lode is 6 feet wide, 2½ feet of which is ore of from 30 to 35 per cent., or about 10 tons to the fathom.

Mr. TILNEY enquired whether they proposed to erect smelting works immediately? The CHAIRMAN said, the directors would deliberate on the steps to take most beneficial to the interests of the company; possibly, at first, they would rent a place.

Votes of thanks were then given to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, and having been suitably acknowledged, the meeting, which was numerously attended, separated.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 27, Austin friars, on Saturday, Mr. CUMBERLEDGE in the chair.

Mr. KING (the secretary) read the circular convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, and a statement of accounts for the quarter ending October 31, of which the following is an abstract:—

Balance last audit.....	£246 14 4
Sale of old materials.....	180 11 9
Tinstuff.....	4 14 0
Back carriage.....	3 10
Calls received.....	579 17 6
Mr. E. King's loan.....	140 0 0 = £1154 19 5
Mine costs.....	£340 3 6
Merchants' bills.....	166 9 8
Lord's dues.....	102 11 0
Sundries.....	35 0 3 = 1144 4 5
Balance in favour of mine.....	£ 10 15 0

The account of assets and liabilities showed—Liabilities, 1857s. 7s. 11d.; assets, 1294l. 6s. 8d.; leaving a balance against adventurers, 563l. 7s. 3d. A supplementary account showed a balance due by Mr. P. Stainby, the late secretary, to the company of 1523l. 6s. 1d., the proceeds of materials sold.

The CHAIRMAN observed that Mr. Stainby's asset must be taken as a contingent one only, for which they would have to prove against his estate. Mr. King, their present secretary, who had been conducting some important negotiations for the company, would be happy to answer any questions the proprietors should put to him.

Mr. KING said, it would be in the recollection of the shareholders that when the management of the mine was transferred to his office, after the bankruptcy of Mr. Stainby, everything was begun de novo. A new committee of management was appointed, and fresh rules and regulations adopted; but the great difficulty they had to grapple with was the renewal of their leases. Mr. Gardiner, the Duchy agent, was absent on the Continent, and they were constrained to wait his return. He (Mr. King) had then the pleasure of seeing him, when he accepted the names of the shareholders submitted as lessees, and the draft of the lease was drawn, the only stipulation being, that they should erect a new engine and shaft at any period within 18 months. There would be no necessity to commence these works until required to do so by the covenant of the lease, as there were flat-roads on the mine, and their present engine was in good working order, and quite equal to the present requirements of the mine.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the extent and value of ore on the mine? Mr. KING replied, they had 240 tons, dressed and undressed, on the mine. At present there was at surface about 1200s. worth of ore, and they estimated the monthly production till next meeting at from 80 to 100 tons. Further improvement would doubtless take place, as they had an extension of land from Lord Ashburton and the Duchy, and their sett was now 700 fms. in length.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the probable cost of the new engine?

Mr. KING could not say exactly, as engines were to be had at all prices; he, however, thought that a very excellent one might be obtained for about 700s. This, he before observed, would not be required for some time, and then only in compliance with the terms of the agreement with the Duchy. Within the last four months the surface buildings have been erected, including blacksmith's shop, store-house, walled in yard, and covered dressing-floors. He was of opinion, from the ore ground discovered, they would at once make profits, which would greatly increase as the level was extended. He would, in verification of his statement, read the report of the agents, W. Watson and Silas James:—

Kelly Bray, Nov. 1.—Since the last quarterly general meeting the engine-shaft has been completed to the 100 fms. level, cased and divided, and this level driven upwards 13 fms. The 100 east is driven 7 fms.—set to six men, at 7s. 10s. per fathom, the level is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and likely to improve. The 100 west is driven 6 fms.—set to six men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom, the level is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fathom. The 90 east is extended to the Duchy boundary (about 27 fms.). We have driven the last 7 fms. through good ore ground, worth from 4s. to 40s. per fathom, but the lode is more productive in the bottom than the back of the level. In driving the 90 east a short distance further, we expect to meet with the course of ore passed through in the 80 for 13 fms. in length, worth 4 tons to two men on an average. We have recently set a stope in the back of the 90 east, worth 6s. at 65s. per fathom, where the lode will yield 2½ tons of ore, at 10s. per fm., in the per ton. The 90 west is extended 19 fms.—set to four men, and was the commencement of the lode lately improved, and is worth 20s. per fathom. This is the commencement of the run of ore ground passing through the upper level. No doubt the lode will continue productive for several fathoms in length. The 80 west is extended 27 fms.—set to four men, at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15s. per fm., to be carried 4 fms. behind the end we have set a winze to six men, at 11s. per fm., to be carried 2 fms. long. We hope to open some profitable ground, and ventilate the mine at the same time. None of the ore is removed from the back or bottom of the level for the greater part. The 70 east is driven 100 fms. in Duchy ground, and is worth 60 fms., in which level of this driving unprofitable. The 80 east is driven upwards of 100 fms., and from the improved nature of the strata, and the recent discoveries in the back, and from the improved nature of the mine is improving in depth both east and west. Good progress has been made in sinking and driving this year, and we defer sinking below the 100 until winter, as the expense would be greater in the winter, owing to the increased cost of water, and the 90 cross-cut south has been extended 9 fms. from the shaft—set to four men, at 7s. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent, or out the lode, which was intersected on the course of the above 100, underlying north towards Kelly Bray shaft, sunk on the course of the lode south. The ground in the cross-cut is highly mineralised, containing branches of ore, muddle, &c. If this south lode is cut good, the value of the mine will be greatly enhanced, as it has never been seen in the upper levels, and this cross-cut is the first that has been driven south. The shallow adit is driving by four men, 35s. per fm.; the object in driving this adit is to drain off all the surface water, which would otherwise fall down the shaft to the bottom of the mine, and was for three months in winter; the depth of adit at the shaft will be 12 fms. There are four trams pitches working in Lord Ashburton's ground, at an average of 10s. per fathom, and are addressed. We have completed the necessary buildings for the mechanics to work in, and for the protection of timber, iron, and other materials; and the carpenter is constructing a 25-ft. wheel, for stamping the halvas, with eight heads, the cost of which will soon be repaid. Altogether the prospects are very cheering.

The above report was further confirmed by private examinations. A SHAREHOLDER would like to know what the committee intended to do with the forfeited shares, which reverted to the company?

The CHAIRMAN said, their solicitor, Mr. Hoppe, was present, and would explain the matter. Mr. HOPPE said that the question was still in abeyance. He thought, as they were going to make a call to-day, it would be advisable to remain quiet for the present, as difficulties might spring up.

Mr. HALLET did not consider there was any difficulty in the matter. He was of opinion that they ought to have been made use of for the benefit of the shareholders long since, and they would, in all probability, be now worth 5s., instead of 4s. Under these circumstances, he would propose that the question of the forfeiture of shares be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

The motion having been seconded, an amendment was moved by Mr. LUSH, seconded by Mr. HAMMOND, to the effect that the question stand over for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. HALLET read the minutes of the meeting at which the shares were "voluntarily forfeited," in accordance with the rules of the Cost-book System; and he marked that it was quite in the power of the committee to dispose of them.

He then said that, if the shares were not to be in the position they were, that been done, they would not be in the position they were.

Mr. BRADSHAW could not agree with Mr. Hallet. The shares were not depreciated by being kept; on the contrary, they became more valuable, for if they were

before, they must, from the altered state of their affairs, be certainly of much value now. The Chairman considered that they had acted wisely in keeping the shares, for they had been done at a depreciated price. The amendment and resolution were then put, and the former carried by a large majority.

The Chairman observed that their next business was to propose a call. Looking at the accounts, he thought they could not make one for less than 2s. 6d. per share, and this would meet their wants.

Mr. KILBY believed that amount would be sufficient, as they would have their ore in shortly, to meet further claims.

Mr. SHIRTLIFF proposed, and Mr. SEWARD seconded, that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. Libby, Cumberland, Mackey, Seward, and Field, were elected as the committee for the ensuing quarter. When the committee were proposed, Mr. BRIDGES moved that Mr. Ennor's name be substituted for that of Mr. Field, as the former had previously acted, to the great benefit of the shareholders; but it was objected, that a gentleman named Ennor was hardly entitled to act, as he held only a portion of a share; and that, therefore, Mr. Ennor was disqualified for the office. The subject was dropped. Messrs. E. D. Shirtiliff and H. J. Hammond were re-elected auditors, and the meeting, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, and the secretary, separated.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

General meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Cannon-street, on Thursday, Mr. Biscoe in the chair.

Mr. NURSE (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said a great number of the shareholders had paid their calls; but whether they should proceed was a question entirely in the hands of the shareholders. Mr. COOPER understood that yesterday some of the directors had not paid their calls, and he wished to know whether such was the case?

The Chairman replied that all the directors had paid their calls into the hands of the bankers. The course to be adopted was first to submit the report, and he should then be happy to answer any question.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested that the report had better be read before any discussion took place.

The following report was then read:—

The directors, in presenting their first report to their fellow shareholders, beg to state that they have had great difficulties to contend with in endeavouring to arrive at a proper state of facts, and in framing the report for the consideration and approval of the shareholders; and they lament that, notwithstanding the labour they have bestowed, and the time consumed in the investigation of the company's affairs, they cannot present a satisfactory report as they could have wished. However, their principal object having been, since they became directors, to conduct the affairs of the company with every possible energy and honesty of purpose, they are still determined to do so while they shall receive the support and confidence of their fellow shareholders, but no longer, and to report to them, without the fear of censure or expectation of praise, the true state of the company's position, what has occurred in its management, and its probable future prospects.

In the first place, your directors beg to report that the promoters of the company were Messrs. Thomas Lucas and John Carter Lucas, who, at the time, were carrying on the business of wholesale druggists in co-partnership, in Aldersgate-street, under the firm of Lucas Brothers, Mr. Thomas Lucas taking the most active part in the promotion of the company, and who caused a prospectus to be issued and circulated, in which he, as you are doubtless all aware, guaranteed a dividend of 7½ per cent. to the shareholders while he should remain managing director.

This prospectus was placed in the hands of many, and amongst the many those of your directors, who, upon the representation of one of the said Thomas Lucas, and believing in his honour and integrity, consented to become directors of the company, and to take the necessary number of shares—namely, 1000—for the purpose of qualifying themselves for that position.

The company was, in due course, provisionally, and afterwards completely registered, on Sept. 11, 1854. The shares were then allotted, and care was taken, in such allotment, to select such of the numerous applicants for shares as appeared to be responsible and respectable in their position, and your directors have reason to believe that most of the shareholders to whom shares were allotted were competent persons, and they have full reason to believe that all the present shareholders are equally so. The amount of the deposit of 5s. on the shares allotted, with but one or two exceptions, was duly paid.

Your directors, having considered the accounts of the company, and from the representations made by the said Thomas Lucas, from time to time, of many promises he had received of support, and the almost innumerable orders he would have for the ore or stone, and having also great confidence in the said Thomas Lucas, believing in the representations made by him, and that he was competent to discharge the duties of managing director, conferred that office upon him, with all the powers usual in such cases, not doubting at the time that he would use due and proper discretion, and in all this, your directors had the honest intention of conducting the company's affairs, and believing in all this, your directors gave the said Thomas Lucas almost unlimited confidence. How that confidence was misplaced, the circumstances will appear hereafter.

On Oct. 4, 1854, the various officers of the company were appointed, and amongst them the said Thomas Lucas, as managing director. At this meeting, the said Thomas Lucas presented an account of moneys, which he stated he and his brother, the said John Carter Lucas, had expended in the promotion of the company, amounting to the sum of £100, and amongst the items composing the account was a sum of 5887. 7s. 6d., as being paid by the said Thomas Lucas and his brother to Messrs. Hayne and Co., of Long-lea, Smithfield, for the use and on account of the company, and for which said sum of 5887. 7s. 6d. an account was produced by the said Thomas Lucas, being the invoice of or for the timber so said to have been furnished by the said Messrs. Hayne and Co. for the company, upon which invoice or account was a receipt, duly stamped, purporting to bear, and which your directors considered was the true signature of the said Messrs. Hayne, for the said sum of 5887. 7s. 6d. Your directors, not doubting the truth of the statement made by the said Thomas Lucas, and the said voucher for 5887. 7s. 6d. so, as aforesaid, being produced, a cheque was drawn, and handed to the said Thomas Lucas, for the said sum of 5887. 7s. 6d., as also a further cheque for the sum of 512, being for travelling and other expenses.

The object your directors have in this minutely detailing their first transaction with the said Thomas Lucas, on the subject of accounts, will appear hereafter in this report; and they deeply regret that the circumstances with reference to such accounts, which have subsequently transpired were not known to your directors earlier, as they have no hesitation in stating that, had such information been known to them in an early stage, many thousands pounds might have been saved to the company.

Your directors report that it was the duty of the managing director to give orders for anything connected with the progress of the works of the company, to order what he might see fit to give, and to act generally for and on behalf of the company in the entire management of its affairs. Your directors had also the more confidence in the said Thomas Lucas by reason of his being a holder of shares, namely, to the amount of 12,000;—and the said Thomas Lucas having negotiated with Lord and Lady Palmerston for and obtained the leases from his lordship and Lady Palmerston, for the property at Deaton, and having obtained a similar lease, from the Rev. Mr. Cox, of the other part of the said property.

Your directors have taken this course in the introductory part of their report, with a view, particularly to put the shareholders as much as they can in possession of every fact connected with the formation and otherwise of the company.

Your directors now proceed to give, as well as they are able, an account of what has taken place in the conduct of the company's affairs. They report that the late managing director represented to your directors that it was absolutely necessary, for the purposes of the conveyance of the iron ore or stone of the company, to at once order 200 trucks; and he recommended that he should enter into a contract on behalf of the company with the Midland Wagon Company for the supplying the said trucks. That a contract was accordingly entered into by the said late managing director with the said Midland Wagon Company for the hire of 200 trucks, at 15s. per truck per annum, for a period of seven years.

The said Thomas Lucas also entered into other contracts, which he represented to the directors as being absolutely necessary for the purposes of the company, and the operations of the company; upon all these representations of the said Thomas Lucas your directors had every reason to believe that the company had been formed upon a sound, secure, and proper basis, and that it would realise to the shareholders a very remunerative, if not a very considerable, profit.

Your directors also report that the said Thomas Lucas represented that there was a most valuable bed of clay upon the property, so leased by Lord and Lady Palmerston, and recommended that the original contract, which was simply for the working of the iron ore or stone, should be altered, so as to include the privilege of working the clay; and upon application to Lord and Lady Palmerston, through their solicitors, the said original contract was altered, so as to afford such privilege to the company, who, under the management of the said Thomas Lucas, proceeded at once with the works.

Your directors report that brick and tile kilns were erected, the necessary offices and sheds built, labourers engaged, and all other matters, under the superintendence of the said Thomas Lucas. That a considerable quantity of ore was raised, and which was pronounced to be of very superior quality, and some tons of ore were sold, and your directors have reason to believe that a market for the sale of large quantities might have been made, and were led to believe from the said Thomas Lucas, from his representation, was made for the sale of the said ironstone, both in its raw and calcined state; and your directors have still reason to believe that the ore is of a good, if not superior, quality, and that the same would have been sold in large quantities, at remunerative prices, but for the mismanagement of the said Thomas Lucas in the discharge of his duties. That your directors, finding that very large sums of money from time to time were being paid by the said Thomas Lucas for labour and materials, and no profitable returns being made to the company, made enquiry of the said Thomas Lucas from time to time, who assured your directors that the works were proceeding most satisfactorily, and that all was being done that could be done, with every dispatch, for the benefit of the company.

Your directors report, that having every confidence in the said Thomas Lucas as managing director, and believing in his competency for the discharge of the duties he had undertaken to perform, and in his honour and integrity, felt that they ought not in any manner to restrict him in the discharge of such duties; and to show the confidence your directors in the competency, integrity, and responsibility of the said Thomas Lucas, they, on the 16th day of April, 1855, voted that he should be allowed the sum of 3000. for his past services, and a salary of 4000. per annum for the future, until other arrangements were made with the said Thomas Lucas. Your directors were led to do this at the time, fully believing that the said Thomas Lucas was entitled to such sum of 3000. and the salary of 4000. Your directors were greatly influenced in this determination by the assurance of the said Thomas Lucas having guaranteed the payment of 7½ per cent. to the shareholders, according to the terms of the prospectus, and having entered into a bond for the due performance of the said guarantee, whether the profits to arise from the company's operations were realised at the time or not.

Your directors report, that the first dividend so guaranteed by the said Thomas Lucas became payable on the 1st of July, 1855, and your directors having no reason whatever for doubting the bona fides of the said Thomas Lucas and of his responsibility, fully expected that the said dividend of 7½ per cent., so guaranteed by him, would have been paid punctually. Your directors further report, that as the time for payment of the said dividend approached, they enquired of the said Thomas Lucas as to the dividend being prepared for the shareholders, and they report that upon such occasion the said Thomas Lucas stated that there would be plenty of time, and that he should be fully prepared for the payment of the said dividend, your directors felt very anxious about it, and it was not until the 31st of June that the said Thomas Lucas informed your directors that he was wholly unable to pay the said dividend; and that, in fact, he, your directors had on that day been obliged to call a meeting of their creditors, and that he was perfectly insolvent. That upon this statement your directors felt very uneasy, and it was not before this that they had any doubt whatever as to the solvency or integrity of the said Thomas Lucas. Your directors, however, were not desirous of acting harshly towards him, in removing him at once from his said office of managing director, but they

were determined to examine minutely into the affairs of the company generally. They did so, and examined into the company's affairs, and thought it prudent to call a meeting of the shareholders, and lay before them the information they were in possession of; and accordingly notice was forthwith given, calling an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders for the 4th of July, for the purpose of taking into consideration the position of the company's affairs, and as to the proceedings to be adopted in respect thereof. That, on the 4th of July, 1855, that said meeting was held, when it was resolved—That the meeting do adjourn until that day fortnight, being on the 18th of July, and that, in the mean time, the chairman of the company and two of the directors take such steps as might be deemed necessary by inspection of the works, with a view of stopping them, or otherwise proceeding with the company, which meeting was further adjourned from time to time until the 7th of September. That the committee so appointed proceeded to the works in company with some of the shareholders, and from what they then saw, and from the investigation made, and information obtained, they considered the said Thomas Lucas was no longer fit to be in the company's employ, or to have further confidence; and the committee so represented the same to the board of directors, who, on the 5th of Sept., came to a resolution to remove the said Thomas Lucas from the said office of managing director, and he was removed accordingly as and from that day.

That in the course of the investigation made by the said chairman and two of the directors, it was discovered that the said Thomas Lucas, amongst other gross mismanagement and want of discretion, in having expended unnecessarily very considerable sums of money in labour and material, had (quite unknown to your directors) in the early part of the present year called a meeting of certain owners of mineral land in the neighbourhood of Northampton, at the George Hotel, at which he had addressed them, and advised them to pass a resolution to keep up the price of the Northamptonshire ore, so that they might, in fact, have it nearly at their own way, and that the Staffordshire and other ironmasters would be then compelled to have the said ore at the price so fixed; that at this meeting those in attendance did not seem to approve of such a course, and therefore, would not agree to the said proposed resolution. Your directors, however, have great reason for believing that the step so taken by the said Thomas Lucas did cause, and has since caused, great if irreparable injury to this company, as your directors have been informed that the ironmasters were made acquainted with such meeting, and your directors need not point out what the probable result would be. Your directors report, however, that they have great reason to believe that the prejudice caused by such a proceeding on the part of the said T. Lucas is fast disappearing, and that in due course it will be wholly and entirely removed. That since the removal of the said Thomas Lucas from his said office of managing director, your directors have given their utmost attention to the affairs of the company; they have done all they possibly could to save expense, and to have the iron ore or stone properly tested, not by mere analysis, but by actual smelting, and for this purpose they, under good advice, forwarded to Messrs. Hindle's works, at Langley, in Shropshire, the quantity of 400 tons, some of raw ore and some of calcined, in order that there might be no doubt about the quality of the said ore. That the said Messrs. Hindle have smelted the said ore in various ways, and the result of such smelting has proved to be most satisfactory, and that it can be worked at a very considerable profit; and from a calculation made, the said iron, if smelted on the company's own works, by the company's own furnaces, is capable of producing an annual profit to the company of at least 90000. That the ore sold in its raw state is calculated to produce a very great remunerative profit to the shareholders, and that a market may be formed for the sale of the same. Your directors, however, have considered it prudent and proper not to proceed in any manner with the sale of the said ore, or in any way to work the same, without first taking the wishes of the general body of shareholders thereon.

Your directors also report, that in addition to the iron ore there is upon the company's property a valuable bed of limestone, which is capable of being worked to advantage. That as to the clay, your directors have had the opinion of competent and unprejudiced persons, who all state that it is a very valuable clay. That many bricks have recently been made from this clay by hand, and some have already been sold at 2s. per 1000, and your directors report that great profits may be made from this part of your company's property alone. That since the removal of the said Thomas Lucas some thousands of bricks have been disposed of, and your directors are in a position to state that, from calculations made, a good profit may be realised, and the brick-making is now proceeding very satisfactorily, there being a very great demand for them.

The balance sheet, as examined by the auditors appointed, and approved by them, and their certificate appended thereto, this balance is now produced, and placed in the hands of this meeting, and will show the company's financial position. Your directors would have presented the accounts and their report earlier, but from their regret to be obliged to say, circumstances over which they had no control they were unable to do so.

Your directors have thus given a general report of the progress of the company, and from the investigation made, and the information they have received, they are led to hope, should it be the pleasure of the shareholders, that the company should prove a valuable undertaking, and that very remunerative returns for the outlay of capital may be made; but your directors must couple this opinion with the observation that the present royalties payable to the Right Honourable Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and to the Rev. Mr. Cox, and also the minimum rentals, are too high, and upon the subject of which your chairman is now in communication with Viscount Palmerston, with a view to the same being reduced.

Your directors have thus reported on the general state of the company's affairs, as far as they are able, and which is a true and faithful report; but your directors cannot conclude without observing that since the said Thomas Lucas has been removed from his office of managing director, they have been subject to many annoyances, by the said Thomas Lucas, who has refused to give up certain books, documents, and papers, and has otherwise attempted to prejudice your directors with the shareholders, by publishing false and slanderous statements, which, however, your directors have not deemed it necessary to notice until the present time; but when your directors state that upon the recent audit of accounts the receipt for the sum of 5887. 7s. 6d., mentioned in the early part of this report as having been given by the said Messrs. Hayne, was not given by them, nor by their authority, nor did they receive the cheque for the said sum of 5887. 7s. 6d., and that the said Thomas Lucas, or any one else on his behalf, they think they have pursued a proper course by treating the said statements made by the said Thomas Lucas with indifference. Other statements have also been made, with a view to prejudice your directors, but which they do not think they are called upon further to notice in their report.

A statement of accounts was then submitted, as follows:—

General Balance-sheet for the Year ending June 30, 1855.		
Dr.—Cash received on shares	£9738	9 10
Goods sold, shares, and discount	459 12 10½	1473 15 6½
Due	730 18 10	
Assets, cash, and bill in hand	138 8 5	
Shares purchased, in hand of company	114 12 2	
Deposit, and calls in hand	2689 0 2	3242 1 1
Estimated value of buildings, plant, stock, furniture, &c.	5000 0 0	
Total	£19,474	6 5½
Cr.—Cash paid for sundries	£9701	17 8
Owing for ditto	4516 19 10½	14,218 17 6
Leaving balance	£5,255	8 11½

The Chairman said, in drawing up the report, it was necessary to show why they were compelled to get rid of their managing director. The board had placed implicit confidence in Mr. Lucas, but the accounts had proved that it was misplaced. They had given him an opportunity of coming up to London, to explain the accounts, for which he demanded 3s. for his travelling expenses, which was paid, but upon his arrival in London he refused to give any explanation as to the accounts, unless all questions were put in writing, signed by the Chairman. Mr. Lucas has stated that he left his salary in hand to pay the dividends. He (the Chairman) could not understand how any party could stand up to support such a man, when it was only necessary to examine the accounts, to see that he had actually charged his salary before it was due. The Chairman, after strongly animadverting upon the conduct of Mr. Lucas, said he would be happy to answer any questions, and should conclude by moving that the report and accounts be received, adopted, and printed for circulation.

Mr. KILBY considered the value of the property overestimated. They ought to consider what it would fetch in the market if put up for sale, and he believed the railway was the best portion of it. In looking over the accounts, he found the number of calls in arrears were 25,800, whilst only 13,800 were paid. He therefore, wished to know what proceedings would be adopted to compel payment from the defaulters? He had received a letter from an ironmaster in Dudley, which stated that the Duston iron ore was of the same quality as the ore throughout Northamptonshire, and only useful when the price of iron was high. He had another letter from Wales, which stated that the quality of the ore was so bad that it would not answer at any price (laughter); and as to the clay, he did not think that of first-rate quality. He believed the answer they were determining to send to the shareholders, was that the said Thomas Lucas had not received fair play at the hands of the directors, as he thought he ought to have had an opportunity of defending himself. The report was made up entirely of abuse towards Mr. Lucas, whilst it relieved the directors from all responsibility, although they must be considered as the trustees of the company. He complained that money had been lent for the purchase of shares, that the company might pass the Stock Exchange, and if Mr. Lucas was mixed up in money transactions, he believed the directors also were. The report and balance-sheet required a good deal of consideration, and he should propose, as an amendment, that they be printed and circulated, and the present meeting adjourned for one month. Mr. DIXIE seconded the amendment.

Mr. MURPHY said he was the holder of 1000 shares, and did not believe, if all the calls were paid-up, they would have sufficient to pay all their debts. He agreed with Mr. KILBY, that the proper estimate was what it would fetch in the market. The question, however, was, what they intended to do. Did they mean to go on with the company? He would not hesitate for a moment to wind-up the concern. They might depend they were doing wrong if they kept it on, the 2s. 6d. call would not discharge their liabilities, and another must be made before they could get out of debt. He trusted that, before they left the room, they would determine to wind-up the company.

The Chairman agreed that the report was a lame one, but the difficulty they had to contend with was to make any report at all. The directors were not blameless; but, unfortunately, the error arose through acting under the advice of, and placing implicit confidence in, Mr. Lucas, as managing director; and he now must admit that they ought to have looked better after him. If it was desirable, he was sure no party would be more happy to wind it up than the board of directors, who had invested large sums of money, taken a great deal of trouble, and never received the slightest remuneration (hear); but his firm belief was, that under proper management, the ore could be disposed of at a considerable profit; and the question was, whether hinting at winding-up was not done with a view of depreciating the property, in order that it might get into other hands. The hiring of trucks at 30000. a year, without having sufficient orders for the ore, was the first thing that crippled them; and he was glad to inform the meeting that they were all re-let, at a trifling loss, and if they could induce Lord Palmerston to reduce the rent, the principal difficulties would be overcome. The demand for bricks in the neighbourhood at the present time was enormous, and they had sold the worthless bricks made by the machine at 17s. per thousand. Since they were made by hand, a party had contracted to make bricks at 3s. per thousand, which they were readily selling at 2s. Mr. Brassey, some time back, entered into a contract with the company for a million bricks, but in consequence of being made by machinery they lost the order.—The Chairman then put the amendment for adjourning the meeting, but only two hands were held up in favour of it, and the original motion, adopting the report and accounts, was carried.

Mr. ACHARD moved, and Mr. BAYDEN seconded, a resolution to confirm the allotment of the 8000 shares of the company to the subscribers.

Mr. COOPER moved, as an amendment, that it be not confirmed, but that they be allowed to retain 2000 shares, fully paid-up.

The Chairman put the amendment, which only found three supporters, and the original motion was declared carried. Resolutions were next passed, removing Messrs. Thomas and John Carter Lucas from the office of trustees, and re-electing Mr. Thomas Woolley and Mr. Robert Beever directors.

Mr. COOPER did not think the directors had done their duty, and moved as an amendment that they be not re-elected.

Mr. DIXIE seconded the amendment, but the only supporters were the mover and seconded, and the original resolution was carried with one dissentient. Auditors were then appointed, and the sum of 100. 10s. voted to them for past services. Mr. KILBY proposed that a special general meeting be called within one month, to take into consideration the winding-up of the affairs of the company. He complained that the report did not state what they intended to do. He was of opinion the brick-making would never be profitable. The company was now in debt, and they had so many defaulters that their affairs appeared to be quite disastrous.

Mr. MURPHY seconded the resolution, but only three voted in favour of it. The Chairman said it was the determination of the board to sue every defaulter without further delay. He believed they had got over the bridge, and that it would eventually turn out a most prosperous company.

Mr. KILBY next moved that the directors be desired to take every means in their power to compel the defaulters to pay up their arrears of call. The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BAYDEN then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors. He said they were all large holders, and he had the greatest confidence in them; he knew that the Chairman spared neither pains or trouble for the general benefit of the company; and, indeed, he believed no board of directors were more regular in their attendance.—The resolution was unanimously carried, with applause.

The Chairman said, as a brother shareholder, he was grateful for the compliment they had passed. He had given up as much time as possible, and, with one exception, he believed he had attended every committee meeting. Two other members of the board, who resided at Ramsgate, were also in attendance twice a month, and he could assure them that in reposing confidence in the board it would not be misplaced.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

THE CALSTOCK DISTRICT.—It affords me much pleasure to find that several mines in the Calstock district are progressing favourably, evincing that by perseverance in developing lodes, and working thereon, profitable returns are ensured; and I may especially instance the success of Calstock Consols, and the promising appearances of Okel Tor Mine. Connected with these at the east and west is South Zion, which has the east and west lodes of those mines, and also the lodes of Green Valley Silver-Lead Mine, which is now at work, producing good silver-lead ore. It is generally believed by practical miners of this district that South Zion and Green Valley will ere long become the great attraction of mining speculators. Green Valley Mine was worked to the depth of 67 fms. about 40 years since, and the mine has not been seen at that depth since that period. The present operations are on a new lode, which can be intersected by a cross-cut less than 30 fms. at the above depth; and to facilitate this a steam-engine house, and other requisite buildings, are now in good preservation. A subscribed capital of 30000. will, in my opinion, ensure success.—JOSEPH HODGE: Gunnis Lake, Nov. 8.

BEREAHLTON UNITED.—I am glad to find that a company is being formed to work the Green Valley Silver-Lead Mine under this title. How a piece of ground so favourably situated, and whose prognostications of mineral wealth are so good, should have remained idle so long, I cannot imagine, especially with the lesson of its neighbour, the South Tamar Silver-Lead Mine, before them. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of those who know the previous history of Green Valley, that a comparatively small outlay will, in all human probability, lead to most successful results. I saw some excellent work for silver-lead which had recently been broken out in the South Tamar lode, which, the men told me, was 4 ft. wide, and improving, they having just met with a slide. This lode, which is all in whole ground, can be reached by a cross-cut of 30 fms. from the present engine shaft, and thereby drained to a depth of 70 fms. I hear that a steam-engine is purchased, and ready for erection. This is the right way of setting to work.

WHEAL WREY.—This mine, I hear, is likely to verify the manager's opinion, given at the last quarterly meeting, that the returns would be sufficient to pay for the 60-in. engine, pitwork, &c., and leave sufficient balance in hand to afford the same dividend at the next meeting, to be held in about a fortnight. The machinery, pitwork, &c., then being paid for, and with increased returns, a considerable increase in the dividend may be expected at the February meeting.

EAST WHEAL WREY.—This sett is situated in the parishes of St. Ives and South Hill. The lords are the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, and Mr. J. L. Peter, of Redruth, and the dues 1-15th. It is to the north-east of Wheal Wrey, and to the west of the Callington United Mines. There is a lead lode discovered of a very promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, horn-spar, flint, and spots of lead ore. Several agents connected with the lead mines in the district give a highly favourable opinion of the lode and sett generally, there being sufficient water-power for any purpose, and the mine is situated in a most convenient position, and the lode is in a spirited and miner-like manner, that it will prove successful to the adventurers. The locality, for the production of lead ore, is likely to become an important one. The extraordinary success of Wheal Wrey is likely to direct particular attention to the district. The mine is divided into 4096 shares, and operations have been commenced by sinking a trial shaft on the recently discovered north and south lode.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—This mine, divided into 4096 shares, and situated in the parish of St. Ives, Cornwall, has been working for a short time by a few mine agents of Liskeard and other districts. The operations hitherto have been confined to laying open the lodes at surface, and driving an adit level on the course of the main lode, sinking adit and engine shafts, and other preliminary work. The main lode, so far as operated on, both at surface, and particularly in the adit, which is only 5 fms. deep, is exceedingly kindly, being from 1 to 6 feet wide, and composed of gossan, friable quartz, horn-spar, conchoidal flint, and small and spotted with siliceous matter. This lode is in all probability a continuation of Wheal Wrey main lode, which is now so profitably productive to the fortunate adventurers, and being on the same highly metalliferous channel of clay-slate, it is confidently believed by all practical men who have inspected the ground, that it will with a little further outlay, prove as good as its rich neighbour, Wheal Wrey. The sett is large, and there is an excellent stream of water running through it, which can be made available for working the mine to a good depth, thereby saving the expense of steam-power, which is at all times a heavy item in mining. I am informed that it is the intention of the present proprietors to apply to the mining public for the concern, at about the cost price, or, order, to erect, as quickly as possible, a suitable water-wheel and appendages, to prove this more than ordinary kindly speculation, and there is every probability that, in twelve months after the wheel goes to work, it will be found profitably productive.—Liskeard, Nov. 7.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Copy of a letter from Capt. Joseph Cock, of the South Devon Great Consols, to Mr. Thomas Nicholls, of Tavistock:—"In accordance with your instructions, I have been underground at East Wheal Russell. I consider the prospects of the mine are very encouraging. The lode in the 55 fms. level is of the most promising character, being strong and regular, 2 feet of which is producing good ore work. This lode for opening a good piece of profitable ground, as the winze sunk below the 45, where Capt. Metcalf informs me they have a good course of ore, is still 15 fms. beyond the present end in the 55. The men are now employed in taking down the side, and will lay it open before inspection. I will now for the lode, or, order, to erect, as quickly as possible, a suitable water-wheel and appendages, to prove this more than ordinary kindly speculation, and there is every probability that, in twelve months after the wheel goes to work, it will be found profitably productive.—Liskeard, Nov. 7.

VICTORIA MINE.—A very unfair paragraph appeared in your last Journal respecting this mine; I said, therefore, feel obliged by your inserting the following information:—This infant mine, which commenced work on the 1st of May last, is bounded on the south close by Hallenbeagle, parallel with Wheal Busy, Wheal Unity, Wood, St. Day United, Great Consols, and the United Mines; on the north by Great Wheal Charlotte; adjoining on the west South Wheal Ellen, and on the east to divide it further west from Wheal Music, Old Wheal Bassett, and Tywarthayle; thus hemmed closely around by the once best mines in the county, before the blustering granite school came into existence, in a beautiful stratum, between the two great cross-courses of the county, eleven courses close by on the north and on the south, and one mile from granite. A large sett, and not attainable till now for the last 50 years, a great number of lodes running through it. The mine only 25 fms. from surface; an engine-shaft intersecting only one of the lodes, at 15 fms. depth, sinking through 18 fms., driving 3 fms. east and 6 fms. west, all that has been done. From so little exploration, copper ore is now in course of dressing, and some has been sold, which shows greater precocity than ever did most of the greatest mines. And yet this impatient "hal-fag philosopher" writes of Victoria, that it is so poor the shares are hardly saleable. I think, Sir, the same artist drew a splendid picture of South Wheal Ellen, and, like a Trojan brute, selecting Helen for his queen, the better to pourtray the beauties of his mistress, threw Victoria into the shade.

WHEAL UNITY.—The western part of this sett is ceased working, and the engines, materials, &c., are in course of sale, with which the whole of the debts will be liquidated. In the south-western part some good lodes have been opened upon, particularly Hampton's, in which, previously to the suspension of Wheal Tresser, a considerable quantity of good copper ore was raised, and as soon as that mine resumes working they will again be available. Attention, however, is now centered on the eastern part of the sett, adjoining Rosewarne; here there are five lodes discovered. On one of these, the north lode, a discovery of considerable value has been made, from which some rich black and grey ore has been broken. The agent writing says—"The lode in the north adit east, 8 fms. from surface, continues very kindly; it is now 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and rich copper ore. We can hardly say what it is worth per fathom, as every foot driven makes a considerable difference in its value."

THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE—COURT GRANGE MINE.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. Morgans, to recover from Lord Clinton, as a shareholder, 51. 1s., for work and labour done in the months of November and December, 1854, and January, 1855, in the Court Grange Mine. It appeared that the company was formed in 1849, with three directors, who were to meet fortnightly, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the mine and receiving the cost-sheet, which was forwarded at stated times from the mine. Things went on very well until April, 1852, about a month after the time at which it was alleged the defendant had become a shareholder, when, in order to give the concern fresh life and vigour, it was proposed to raise a sum of money. To effect this, two of the directors, Major Tyndal and Mr. Sedgwick, met and issued circulars to the various shareholders, soliciting their authority to raise 30000., to carry on the affairs of the company. To a document authorising the raising of the amount in question his lordship had appended his signature, and it was contended that the fact of his being a shareholder, as well as the circumstance of having authorised the raising of the 30000., rendered him responsible for the debts of the concern. For the defence, evidence was adduced, with the object of showing that the company had ceased to exist at the time at which the defendant's signature had been obtained for the purpose of raising the money; that the affairs of the company were not conducted according to the Cost-book Principle;—and that Mr. Sedgwick had carried on the company for his own benefit and advantage, and not for that of the shareholders.—Mr. Baron Martin, in leaving the case to the jury, said it was a question more of law than of fact, but there was one point for their consideration, whether they believed that at the time the work was performed by the plaintiff, Mr. Sedgwick had taken upon himself the management of the mine, and had worked it for his own benefit and advantage, and not for that of the shareholders. If they believed that Mr. Sedgwick had worked the mine on his own account, the plaintiff could not recover, but if, on the contrary, they were of opinion that he had carried on the business for the shareholders, the plaintiff would be entitled to their verdict. Whatever decision they arrived at, he would give either party leave to move. The jury, after an absence of a few hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed.—Yesterday, on the application of Mr. Bramwell, the Court granted a rule, to show cause why the verdict for the plaintiff should not be set aside, and entered for the defendant.

in back of the 40, east of middle shaft, on the same lode, is communicated with the 30, and the men are now engaged driving the cross-cut north of the same to intersect the wheel lode; we expect 5 fms. more will cut the lode; the stope in back of the 30, east of the same shaft, on the same lode, are worth 27. 10s. per fathom. At Hosking's shaft, on the counter lode, the stope in bottom of the 30, east of shaft, will yield 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm. The water is gone down below the 40 in Wheel Margaret, and we are now engaged fixing pulley-stands, &c., in order to get the steam-wagon to draw from Field's shaft, and hope to commence sinking the same under the 40 next week.—R. WILLIAMS; J. WILLIAMS; Nov. 5.

WHEEL ZION.—Great Lode: At Richard's shaft, which is about 59 fms. from surface, the lode is much the same as for the last 6 fms. sinking—looking promising, and producing a little saving work. In the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the part of the lode on which we are driving is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and mudstone, spotted with ore throughout. The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is still looking very promising, producing large quantities of mudstone, with good stones of ore; from every appearance, we may reasonably expect a course of ore. In the 40 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, we are still driving through disordered ground, in consequence of the cross-course; however, we have but a few fathoms further to drive before we shall cross-cut south to intersect the middle lode.—Middle Lode: In the 30 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is without any alteration to notice since my last report. The pitch in the back of this level is producing fair quantities of ore, working at 7s. in 12. The pitch in the back of the 50 fm. level, east and west of Thomas's mine, is yielding fair quantities of ore. Our tributers' work is turning out better than we anticipated, and we have underground and at surface about 40 tons of ore.—J. BRAY; Nov. 7.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Nov. 9, 1855.

COFFER.		£. s. d.	QUICKSILVER.		per lb. 1s 9d-1s 9 1/2 d.
Sheathing and bolts . . . lb.	1	2	Foreign	23	15 0-24 0 0
Bottoms	0	1	To arrive	24	0 0-—
Old (Exchange)	0	1	ZINC.		
Best selected	129	0 0	In sheets	31	0 0-—
Tough cake	126	0 0	TIN.		
Tile	126	0 0	English, blocks	123	0 0-—
South American	113	0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	124	0 0-—
IRON.			Ditto, Refined	128	0 0-—
Bars, Welsh, in London	9	10 0-9 15 0	Banca	124	10 0-125 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	9	0 0-9 2 6	Straits	122	0 0-—
Nail rods	10	0 0-10 10 0	TIN-PLATES.		
Stafford, in London	11	0 0-12 0 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	14	6-1 15 0
Bars, ditto	11	0 0-12 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	12	6-2 1 0
Hoops, ditto	11	0 0-12 0 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	18	6-—
Sheets, single	12	0 0-13 0 0	IX Ditto 4th quality	18	6-1 9 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	5	0 0-5 5 0	IX Ditto	14	6-1 15 0
Refined metal, ditto	—	—	Canada plates	—	— 14 10 0
Bars, common, ditto	8	0 0-8 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	—	—
Ditto, railway, ditto	8	10 0-—	YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.		
Ditto, Swed. in Lon. ton. 14	10 0-16 10 0	—	Waterford's Pat. Met.	11	6d 1s
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	3	16 0-3 17 0	Stirling's Non-Lamina-	9	0 0-2 2 0
LEAD.			Stirling's Patent	—	— 5 5 0
English Pig	26	0 0-26 10 0	Toughened Pigs	—	— 4 0 0-4 5 0
Ditto sheet	27	0 0-—	Ditto Wales	—	— 7 0 0
Ditto red lead	26	10 0-27 10 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	—	—
Ditto white	27	10 0-27 10 0	Ground	5	15 0-6 4 0
Ditto patent shot	27	0 0-27 10 0	Giesse Lump	—	— 3 10 0-3 12 0
Spanish, in bond	25	0 0-25 10 0	Nassau ditto	—	—
American	—	—	MANGANESE.		
FOREIGN STEEL.			—	—	—
Swedish, in kegs, to arr. 15	0 0-20 0 0	—	At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
Ditto, in fagots	21	0 0-—	The percentage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 60 to 64 for Giesse, and 70 and 73 for ground.		
English, Spring	18	0 0-23 0 0			
Bars (sheets)	—	—			
Wire	—	—			

REMARKS.—A much better feeling has prevailed in our market throughout the week, which has been instrumental in stiffening prices, and creating some activity in sales. The market appears to have recovered to some extent from its temporary depression, caused by the stringency of monetary affairs, and buyers now exhibit more readiness to transact business at current rates. A large trade has been doing for exportation in most descriptions of metals.

COPPER.—On Monday last, owing to a statement being published that an advance had taken place in the standard, buyers became anxious to close contracts, and several parcels were at once taken off the market, which had been offered at reduced prices. The general tone of the market has since been much firmer, and a considerable business has been done, especially for manufactured sheet and sheathing, mostly for exportation. The stocks in Thames-street are still very light, and the smelters continue bountifully supplied with orders.

IRON.—English bars have been in great request, and several extensive specifications for the Indian markets have been put in hand; prices have rather an upward tendency. Staffordshire qualities are also required for, although not so much in quantity, but to the average proportion. Scotch pigs have gradually revived. The market has been much steadier, and mixed numbers have changed hands at 75s. 6d.; there has been very little difference in our quotations the last few days, but, if anything, prices may be considered a trifle easier, and on 'Change to-day, at the close, mixed numbers were nominally 75s. to 75s. 6d., cash, g.m.b., free on board in the Clyde.

LEAD.—This metal has again further improved in value, an advance of at least 10s. per ton having been established since our last quotation. It appears to hold a firm and steady position, and it is not improbable higher prices may yet be demanded.

SPELTER.—Little or nothing has been done during the week for shipment, and consumers have not purchased very freely. This metal is rather neglected at the moment; prices, however, although quoted as before, are somewhat weaker.

TIN.—English steady, at fixed rates. Banca has risen 10s. per ton: 100 slabs were sold at 124l. 10s. Sellers now ask even 10s. higher, but it is not likely at present to be paid. Straits in fair demand, at 122l.

TIN-PLATES.—There is no alteration.

STEEL.—Nothing new to report. QUICKSILVER as last quoted.

GLASGOW, NOV. 8.—Our pig-iron market was firm in the early part of this week, and the price improved to 75s. 6d., buyers. Since Tuesday, however, the feeling has become flatter, and warrants have been sold as low as 74s. 9d., fixed date, and 75s., cash, this afternoon, closing rather better, buyers 74s. 9d., nett. Our makers are selling for forward delivery, and this, coupled with a falling off in the demand for shipment, and consequent anticipation of small returns for the week, is the cause of the present flatness. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 84s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 76s.; No. 3, g.m.b., 74s. Shipments for the week ending Nov. 3.—Foreign, 2563 tons; coastwise, 6462 tons=9025 tons. In the corresponding week of 1854 they were:—Foreign, 3096 tons; coastwise, 4283 tons=7379 tons.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 8.—Our market during the past week, on the whole, has been steady, although quiet. Scotch pig-iron has been in more request, business having been done in warrants at slightly advanced rates, which are maintained. Manufactured iron is rather dull of sale, at lower rates, but at this season of the year orders are usually limited; still, with the prospect of a good business in the spring, manufacturers are not disposed to submit to any considerable reduction in price. Tin-plates are in fair request at our quotations. Tin and Lead are quiet, without any alteration in prices. The demand for Copper is good, and rates are well maintained. In other metals we have nothing to report. The quotations are:—Iron: Merchant bar, 84l. 10s. to 94l. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 123s. per cwt.; common bar, 124s.; refined block, 127s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 28s. to 29s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l. 10s.—Zinc (sheet), 31l. per ton.—Copper: Bolt and sheathing, 1s. 2d. per lb.; tile and tough cake, 126l. per ton; best selected ditto, 129l.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Steel: Swedish keg, 19l. 10s. to 20l. per ton; fagot, 20l. 10s. to 21l. per ton.

MINES.—The mining share market has been more than ordinarily brisk this week. Almost every variety of stock has been largely dealt in, and there are still many orders in the market for dividend shares, which cannot be executed in consequence of the difficulty of finding sellers, even at considerably advanced rates. This is a state of affairs we long ago predicted, and made us urge upon adventurers generally the necessity of increasing the shares in large dividend mines from 250ths to 1024ths. To this measure the chief opposition has been in Cornwall, amongst a few venerable pursers, who hug ancient prejudices, and would as soon give up "account dinners" as one of their crochets in favour of 250ths. In these times, however, of administrative reform, out-adventurers must either be met in a different spirit, or look more into the management of their property, and its attendant expenses. We are glad to find that the committee of South Franches have made a move in the right direction, and although they have not gone quite so far as we could have wished, they deserve our thanks

for being the first to adopt and impart the measure we have so long advocated. At their meeting this week, a dividend of 20l. per 248th was declared, and the shares increased from 248ths to 496ths. In first calling attention to this matter, we attempted to show mine proprietors that the division of shares would be to their own advantage (without reference to jobbing in shares, although the most inveterate hater of share jobbing does not object to see his property improved in marketable value); and we instanced the case of North Basset, in 6000 shares, and which were then, we believe, at about 18l. per share, or 108,000l. for the mine. They are now in demand at 36l. per share, or just double, whilst Wheel Basset, in 256 shares, remains about the same, although it pays many thousands a year more in dividends. North Basset, paying profits at the rate of 27,000l. a year, stands at a market value of 216,000l. Wheel Basset, paying 38,400l. a year, sells for 192,000l. only, simply because the shares are beyond the reach of numbers of persons who would gladly invest 50l. or 100l. in them, if it were possible.

From the country, we learn that an important discovery has been made in Alfred Consols, and shares, which had been flat at 14 1/2, rose on Thursday to 18 and 19, and have left off at 19 to 20. At Rosewarne, the 46 west (bottom level) has improved to 1 1/2 ton per fm.; the 34, to 2 tons; shares have been in demand, at 230. North Basset has been very largely dealt in, at 33 1/2, 34, 35, and 36; Condurow, 125 to 130; North Roskear, 60; Wheel Wreys in good demand, at 9; South Tamar largely dealt in, at 6 1/2; South Condurow, 5 to 6. At Wheel Cupid, a good discovery has been made of a lode 2 1/2 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of the latter per fm. As the mine is in the Basset district, this discovery is of great importance. West Stray Park has greatly improved, and shares are enquired after. Wheel Clifford, 380 to 385. Grenvilles have been very largely dealt in, at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2.

By this morning's post, we are informed that at Alfred Consols the new lode, in the 80 cross-cut, is cut through; it is about 8 ft. wide, 6 ft. of which is a splendid course of ore. This is a valuable discovery.

The following is the Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.—Brewer, 10 1/2; Comford, 5 1/2 to 6; Copper Hill, 200; Forest, 6 1/2; Lady Bertha, 22s.; North Basset, 34; North Croft, 10 1/2; South Tamar, 6 1/2; Trethellan, 15; West Franches, 37 1/2; Wheel Basset, 750 to 760; Wheel Mary Ann, 37 1/2; Wheel Wreys, 8 1/2 to 9; Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Trefusis, 13 1/2.

MONDAY.—Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d., 24s., 23s. 6d., 24s., 24s. 6d.; North Basset, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 34 1/2, 35; Pedn-an-drea, 54s.; South Tamar, 6 1/2 to 6 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2 to 7; Tamar Consols, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Tincroft, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; Vale of Towy, 21s. to 21s. 6d.; West Franches, 37 1/2; Wheel Wreys, 9; Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2.

TUESDAY.—Bedford, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Carvannall, 11; Garreg, 6s. to 7s.; Ivybridge, 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 24s., 22s. 6d., 23s. 6d.; North Basset, 35s., 35 1/2, 35 1/2, 35 1/2, 36; Pendean, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Pedn-an-drea, 50s., 52s. 6d., 55s.; South Robert, 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d., 4s. 3d.; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2 to 7; South Condurow, 5 to 6; Tavy Consols, 5s. 6d.; West Basset, 34; West Colacombe, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

WEDNESDAY.—Ivybridge, 25s. to 27s.; Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d., 24s. 6d., 24s., 25s.; North Basset, 36, 36 1/2, 35, 36, 36 1/2; Pendean, 26s., 30s., 26s.; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2, 7, 6 1/2; Vale of Towy, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; West Colacombe, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2.

THURSDAY.—Alfred Consols, 17, 18, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 14 1/2, 15; Devon Buller, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; East Buller, 8 1/2 to 8 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 9s.; Garreg, 6s.; Lady Bertha, 24s. to 26s.; North Roskear, 60 to 61 1/2; Pendean, 26s., 30s., 26s.; South Condurow, 6; South Tolsus, 77 1/2 to 80; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2 to 6 1/2; Tavy Consols, 5 1/2 to 6; Tincroft, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2; West Colacombe, 2 1/2 to 3; Wheel Grenville, 3.

FRIDAY.—Alfred Consols, 18 1/2, 18, 19, 18, 18 1/2, 19 1/2; Carnewas, 13s. 6d.; Callington, 2 1/2; East Russell, 22s. 6d.; Great Alfred, 14, 13, 14 1/2; Great Sortridge, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s.; North Basset, 36 1/2; North Powey, 4s.; South Tamar, 6 1/2; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2, 6 1/2, 6 1/2; Tavy Consols, 10s., 12s. 6d., 7s. 6d.; Tincroft, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2; Vale of Towy, 22s. 6d.; West Basset, 33, 33 1/2, 33; West Colacombe, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; West Stray Park, 5 to 6 1/2; West Franches, 35 to 37 1/2; Wheel Arthur, 11 1/2; Wheel Basset, 750 to 760; Wheel Clifford, 380 to 385; Wheel Grenville, 3, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 3; Wheel Zion, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

The following business is also reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange, although the greater portion of the transactions are not in the Official List, and in consequence, we cannot guarantee the quotations:—

SATURDAY.—Devon Great Consols, 40s to 41s; Rosewarne, 20s to 21s; Lady Bertha, 23s. to 24s.; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2 to 7; Tincroft, 3 1/2 to 4; Tamar Consols, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Pendean, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2.

MONDAY.—Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 23s.; Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2; Tincroft, 3 1/2; Alfred Consols, 14 1/2.

TUESDAY.—Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2; West Sortridge, 4s. 9d.; Sortridge Consols, 7; West Basset, 34; Buller and Basset United, 4 1/2 to 5; Pendean, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Tincroft, 3 1/2.

WEDNESDAY.—Lady Bertha, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Wheel Grenville, 2 1/2 to 3; Pendean, 1 1/2; Rosewarne, 21s. 15s.; West Colacombe, 7s. 6d., 10s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 25s. 6d.; Devon Buller, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Pendean, 26s., 30s., 26s.; Wheel Grenville, 3.

FRIDAY.—Sortridge Consols, 6 1/2 to 7; Lady Bertha, 24s., 26s., 27s. 6d.; Molland, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Buller and Basset United, 4, 5, 5 1/2.

At Redruth Ticketing, the 5013 tons of ore sold were of the average standard of 141l. 11s., and the average produce of 6 1/2. The quantity of fine copper was 336 tons 9 cwt., and the amount of money realised 33,842l. 5s. 6d. The next ticketing will be held at Truro on Thursday week, when 4038 tons will be submitted for sale.

In the Bullion Market—Mexican and South American dollars, 4s. 11 1/2 d. per oz.; bar silver containing gold, 5s. 1d. per standard oz.; bar silver without gold, 5s. 0 1/2 d. per standard oz.; bar gold, 77s. 9d. per standard oz.; and fine cake silver, 5s. 3 1/2 d. per oz. The bar silver *ex La Plata* sold on Monday at 5s. 0 1/2 d., being a reduction of 1/2; and the dollars realised 4s. 11 1/2 d. The arrivals of the precious metals in England, during the week, have been—From New York, per *Canada*, 151,000l.; from Adelaide, per the *Malacca*, 7298 ounces of gold, value 29,192l.; and from Lisbon, per the *Sultan*, a small remittance, the amount of which is not known. The shipments included—23,685l. per *Enxine*, for Alexandria; 5000l. per *Parana*, for the West Indies; 34,500l. per *Tagus*, for Portugal. Of the 151,000l. brought by the *Canada*, 120,000l. was on account of France.

In the Saltpetre Market, an average amount of business has been transacted, at improved rates. At auction, 500 bags fine, refraction 3 to 4 1/2, found purchasers at 42s., being an advance on previous quotations. A small parcel realised 43s., and 70 tons to arrive were taken at 37s. Low qualities have not been in demand, and the stock is still further reduced, being now only 4869 tons against 7840 tons in the corresponding week of 1854: 450 tons have been taken for home consumption, and 19 tons landed. The imports for the 10 months of 1855 were 7585 tons, whilst for the same period of 1854 they were 13,941 tons, being a decrease of 6356 tons. The entire quantity taken for home consumption for the 44 weeks ending Nov. 3 was 13,099 tons. In the same period of 1854 it was 8983 tons, giving an increase of 4116 tons on the present year. The imports into Liverpool to the end of October were 20,000 bags. In 1854 they were 56,000 bags; the present stock is 1700 bags; in the previous year they were to the extent of 14,000 bags. The prohibition by Government of exports from England has in some measure confirmed the disposition to speculate manifested last week, but it is questionable whether it will exercise any permanent check on the Russian purchases, which have hitherto been supplied through America. The demand for war purpose is likely to exhaust our home stock, but the effects of the prohibition on exports will not be felt by our enemy until we have ceased to deal with America through India.

In the Brimstone Market, dealers have accepted lower prices, and a fair amount of business has been done. Sicily rough, good seconds, found purchasers at 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton, and English refined at 9l. 10s.

At South Wheel Franches meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance end of July, 576l. 12s. 8d.; copper ore sold in August and September, and tin in October (less dues), 769l. 13s. 11d.—576l. 12s. 8d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills for August and September, 2205l. 2s. 6d.; by dividend, 4960l. (20l. per 215th); leaves balance in hand, 511l. 4s. 1d. The agents' report was received with satisfaction, and it was agreed to double the shares, and thereby increase them to 496. On proposing the committee of management, a poll was demanded by Mr. James Harvey and Capt. Sinecock, when 69 votes were recorded for the first-named gentleman, and only 29 for the last-mentioned.

At Condurow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance at the end of July, 172l. 1s. 8d.; copper, tin, and arsenic sold, 3177l. 1s. 5d.—3179l. 3s. 1d.—Mine cost, Aug. and Sept., 1974l. 5s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 658l. 11s. 2d.;

dues, 1-20th, 1854, 12s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 557l. 9s. 9d. A dividend of 2l. per share was declared. Capt. Nicholas Vivian, Charles Harvey, and J. Vivian, reported that they might now expect a great increase in the water, course, and with a corresponding increase to the tin returns, so that they hoped to meet the shareholders with a better account at the next meeting, in January, 1856. They calculated on sampling 300 tons of ore on the 21st inst.

At the Callington Mines meeting, on Saturday (Mr. Cumberledge in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 246l. 14s. 4d.; sale of old materials, 180l. 11s. 9d.; tin stuff, 4l. 14s.; back carriage, 3l. 1s. 10d.; calls received, 579l. 17s. 6d.; Mr. E. King's loan, 140l.—1154l. 19s. 3d.—Mine costs, 840l. 3s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 166l. 9s. 8d.; lord's dues, 102l. 11s.; sundries, 33l. 0s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 107l. 15s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. W. Watson and Silas James reported that there were 240 tons of moderate quality copper ore on the floors, dressed and undressed, and that the necessary buildings were completed, and the prospects of the mine altogether good. A detailed report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At Wheel Cupid meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 652l. 4s.; mine cost, June to August, 529l. 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 200l. 16s. 6d.; rent of stamps, 46l. 18s. 4d.; Dred of Settlement, 32l. 10s.; 1851, 10s. 4d.—Calls received, 787l.; ore sold (less lord's dues, 5l. 2s. 6d.), 714l. 14s. 1d.; dressing tools sold, 17l. 1s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 610l. 14s. 9d. A call of 13s. per share was made. Capt. Joseph Vivian and William Fryor reported that they had driven a cross-cut in the north part of the lode 3 fathoms east of the shaft, and had cut through the lode, which was 2 1/2 feet wide, and composed of fluor-spar and copper ore, yielding about 2 tons of good yellow copper ore per fm. Their proposed operations for the next quarter will involve a cost of about 200l. per month.

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Walter Bostock in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 104l. 6s. 4d.; ore sold, July to October, both inclusive, 793l. 9s. 9d.—597l. 16s. 1d.—Mine cost, July to September, 635l. 1s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 262l. 15s. 1d. Capt. Abalom Frances reported that the driving east on the chert, or Woodland's vein, has improved for driving, with spots of ore, and that, on the whole, nothing can bid more for a great, lasting, and profitable mine. They sold on Thursday 3 tons of ore, at 17l. 17s., and 17 tons at 15l. 10s. 6d. per ton. Messrs. George Batters, Walter Bostock, and Walter White, were elected the committee of management, and a vote of thanks passed to Capt. A. Francis, and the agents of the mine, for their efficient services.

At the Midland Mining Company quarterly general meeting, on Nov. 1, at the Peacock Inn, Chesterfield (Mr. Alfred Alsop in the chair), after the accounts had been passed, the secretary read the report of the committee, which was accepted, and ordered to be distributed to the shareholders. It appears that all the machinery requisite to develop this very desirable mine is on the bank. There is a profit of ore in the ore of the west drive, and the east drive is within some 20 or 25 yards of a cross vein, from which an increased yield is expected. The committee urge on the proprietors to prosecute the main trial of the mine, which is to sink the lode again to the footstone at once. A few of the preference shares remaining unappropriated, the committee ordered the purser to throw them open to the public, and advertise them in the *Mining Journal*.

At Truthall Mine meeting, on Oct. 17, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 293l. 10s. 11d.; labour cost, April, 1854, to Sept., 1855, 728l. 11s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 191l. 0s. 6d.—1213l. 2s. 9d.—Copper ore sold, 573l. 2s. 8d.; tin sold, 117l. 0s. 10d.; leaving balance against mine, 520l. 19s. 3d. It was resolved to divide the same *pro rata*, being equal to a call of 10s. 2 1/2 d. per share.

At West Wheel Treasury meeting, on Oct. 17, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from sale of effects, the accounts showed—Ore sold, 898l. 19s. 10d.; materials sold, 437l. 2s.—5270l. 1s. 10d.—Balance last account, 1259l. 17s. 6d.; labour cost, July, 1854, to end May, 1855, 1532l. 4s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 311l. 15s.; lord's dues on ore, 26l. 1s. 9d.; auction fees, 66l. 4s. 4d.; leaving balance to credit of adventurers, 2070l. 11s. 9d. It was resolved that the committee should make a call of 1s. per share, and that a meeting be held on the 26th inst. to declare a final dividend.

The Clara Mining Company convened a general meeting for Wednesday last; but, in consequence of the insufficiency of the attendance of shareholders, the proceedings were adjourned.

At Great Cowarth Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Sunley in the chair), it was agreed to adjourn the proceedings until the 25th inst.,

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SULPHATE BARYTES.—Sir: I shall be much obliged if any of your correspondents will inform me what is the price of sulphate barytes, when well ground and delivered, and where a customer is likely to be obtained for a moderate yet permanent supply?—A. SCHREIBER, *Salop, Nov. 7.*

CHARCOAL.—Sir: Can any of your correspondents inform me the most economical method of converting saw-dust into charcoal, for agricultural purposes?—T. C. T. *ETAM-POWER.*—Sir: I wish to employ steam-power in my business, I shall be glad if any of your correspondents would inform me the maker, and probable cost, of a 4 horse power engine, with boiler complete, occupying small space, consuming little fuel, easy of management by persons not accustomed to engines, and for which (supposing it placed on the ground-floor) the chimney of a dwelling-house would be adapted.—J. R. R., *Nov. 7.*

CATTLE FEEDING.—“A London Shareholder.”—We expect to receive from the next number, Mr. Congdon, the machinery and materials fetched, which shall appear next week under the heading Mining Notabilia.

GREAT HAWES MINES.—Sir: The rules of this company were formed by parties altogether unconnected with the present board of management, but they were framed in such a careless manner that, until the resolution passed at the last meeting, even one of the directors could sit at the board whilst in arrears of call, and defy the shareholders either to remove him, or compel payment. Such a course ought to act as a warning to parties engaging in new companies. Before investing their capital, let them carefully examine the rules, and take care they are drawn up so that all parties may bear an equal share of the expense. The true position of the Great Hawes Company, until the alteration alluded to, was to allow one portion of the shareholders to run the risk, whilst the others could look on, and, if the prospects were favourable, pay their call, sell the shares at a profit, or claim the dividend.—H., *Carden-down, Nov. 7.*

IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING COMPANY.—“G.” (Bath).—The next half-yearly meeting will be held on the 22d inst.

GROVE'S IMPROVED SOAP COMPANY.—“An Old Subscriber.”—The adjourned meeting will be held on Tuesday next, when important statements will be submitted. Mr. Vallance will, it is expected, propose to purchase the whole concern, including goodwill, machinery, &c., for a certain sum, with an understanding that the company shall be re-constituted under the Limited Liability Act. At the same time, those who are desirous of retiring will have an opportunity of doing so, and accepting their quota of the amount paid. Every shareholder ought to attend, either in person or by proxy; if in the latter case, it must be made out to a shareholder.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—“A. F.” (Rugby).—According to the last advice, the available assets in Mexico on Sept. 22 was \$19,489 3, subject to the usual liabilities. The balance in the hands of the Mexican agents on Aug. 31 was \$110,773.

WHEAT FERRY.—Sir: It appears by your report of the general meeting of this company, held on the 20th Oct., that by calls received, sale of Consols, engine, &c., the sum realised was 1063l. 7s. 6d., and that the whole of the money owing by the mine (according to the items stated) for mine cost, merchants' bills, lord's dues, travelling expenses, sundry, and law costs, amounted to 1056l. 18s. 4d., and immediately after comes this:—“By statement appended to the ordinary financial balance-sheet, it appeared that the liabilities of the adventurers were 171l. 14s. 1d.” Now, if the 1056l. 18s. 4d. has been paid off, as might be inferred, it seems to me not an ordinary but an extraordinary financial balance-sheet, that would leave the shareholders still in debt 171l. 14s. 1d. This, I think, requires some clear and satisfactory explanation before the 177 unfortunate shareholders (the mine being in 8999 shares) will respond to the call made upon them of 9d. per share, in order, as it is stated, to pay off this sum of 171l. 14s. 1d.—A. S., *London, Nov. 3.* (Our correspondent must have overlooked the fact, that the statement of accounts was for the quarter only, and did not include general liabilities. As a shareholder, he must be perfectly aware it is always usual to distinguish the general from the quarterly balance, and this was the case with the accounts of Wheat Ferry. It would amount to the same thing if both were arranged under one heading, the difference being that, as now given, they are much more simple. Surely there is no difficulty in understanding that where a company owes 171l. 14s. 1d., and have only 7l. 7s. 6d. in hand, they would still have to pay 164l. 6s. 7d. In the extraordinary balance referred to by our correspondent, the items are—Hoppe and Boyce, 84l. 8s. 2d.; Plymouth Powder Co., 26l. 5s.; Captain Barkell, 11l. 3s.; J. Burgess, 18l. 9s. 6d.; sundry small accounts, 21l. 7s. 3d.—171l. 14s. 1d.; to meet which the call was made.)

W. A. P. (Stock Exchange).—We have made certain enquiries respecting the prices of wheat, and whilst it is our anxious wish to quote correctly, if the amounts alluded to in some notices were rather too high, our correspondent is certainly much lower in his price than the market could be obtained at.

MINING PROTECTIONIST SOCIETY.—Sir: Mr. Calvert states, in the last Number of the *Mining Journal*, that “there are at present 37 foreign dividend-paying mines.” As these mines are not entered in your list, I should feel obliged by 3d. Calvert informing us where these foreign dividend mines are to be found. The same number of our best dividend mines in England do not pay, on an average, 15 per cent. on the market value of the share.—INVESTOR, *Nov. 3.*

T. B. G. (Pembith).—We must agree with our correspondent, that when only one labourer is employed, the staff is out of proportion which comprises eight directors, two superintendents, one secretary, three clerks, and an agent.

CARRERO-MOYA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Sir: The special general meeting of this company, which was called for the 5th inst., has been postponed until the 12th. The mine is, no doubt, a promising property; the returns of ore during the last 12 months prove this. How is it that there are no returns of the ore, except such as are given by the agent of the landowner? and although professing on the Cost-Book System, not one entry has been made in it, and it is very questionable whether that exists: at least, it is well known that no regular accounts have been kept by the so-called committee of management, or the secretary.—A SHAREHOLDER, *Nov. 7.*

COPPARD MINING COMPANY.—“J. T.” (Liverpool).—Although it is the intention of the directors eventually to smelt, in consequence of the great expense recently incurred, which has prevented the declaration of the usual dividend, it is determined, for the present, to defer any extension of operations. A detailed report of the proceedings at the meeting on Tuesday appears in another column.

W. T. (Aylbridge).—If “Constant Subscriber” watches the prices inserted from time to time in the *Mining Journal* from our correspondent, Messrs. Mathan, Graham, and Co., he will ascertain the market value of French pig iron, rails, and merchant bars. Through the French Exhibition, and the exertion of some of our English merchants interested in the trade, the duty on iron used for shipbuilding purposes has been reduced to a nominal charge. The duty payable at present upon rails imported into France is about 8l. 8s. per ton, and that upon merchant bars varies according to their size. From the returns at the Custom House, a very important increase in the export of iron is exhibited, proving the requirements by France for British iron.

WHEAT FERRY.—We have received a communication from Mr. R. Smith (the secretary), requesting us to re-open the list of those which have sold ore, from which it was taken out under the impression that the mine was about to be abandoned, the whole of the materials being advertised for sale. On enquiry, however, we find the adventurers had merely ceased working the old lode, and that they are now driving the north adit, east of the lode, which is reported as looking well.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—Sir: It is hard to press upon a fallen man—it is not my wish to do so: I allude to Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., the late governor of this company. At the meeting last April, he stated that issuing a balance-sheet before the meeting would be very imprudent, as thereby the affairs of the company would be exposed. Circumstances have since proved he had good reasons why balance-sheets should not be published; he acted thereupon principle. But through the sale of the securities he employed, by a curious coincidence, gentlemen who were all connected with this company—viz., Messrs. Foster and Bradshaw, the brokers, Mr. Alexander Beattie, the auditor, and Mr. Young, the solicitor. No one wishes to impugn the character of any of these gentlemen; but it would appear that Sir John Dean Paul availed himself of all means of making money, and employing his friends for that purpose.—AN ORIGINAL STOCKHOLDER, *Nov. 6.*

COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—The holders of upwards of 50,000 shares have already responded to the call of 2s. 6d., recently made.

GOLD IN ENGLAND, AND THE GOLD EXTRACTORS.—Sir: A correspondent, signing “G. M. E.” claims for Mr. Calvert some public testimony for the discovery of the 300 lbs. of gold in Australia, and for the nuggets at the Great Globe. I shall not subscribe for these claims; but if Mr. Calvert will fulfil the promises he made in your Journal some time ago, in discovering rich gold mines in England, and show us how to get it, I shall contribute most handsomely towards such an object. You, Sir, informed us not many months ago that Mr. Calvert was going to commence his gold operations in Cornwall, and that would at once silence the incredulous public.—When are we to have the results?—J. H., *Oxford-street, Nov. 9.*

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—“A. Z.”—The ore sold during the months of June, July, and August, realised 4006l. 15s. 1d. The amount of mine cost cannot be ascertained, as although it is charged 3018l. 9s. 7d., this includes a large expenditure for repairs of machinery; and we agree with our correspondent, that it would have been more satisfactory if the items were separated, as it would really have shown the mine to be in a more flourishing condition than represented.

TO MINING AUCTIONEERS IN THE COUNTRY.—If our advertising friends will forward us the amount realised by the sale of a mine or materials, when of importance, it shall be duly noticed in the usual column.

ASTORIA MINING COMPANY.—Sir: From your Journal of Oct. 20, I see that Mr. Wm. Campbell Gillan has taken up the cudgels against your correspondent, “Know-Nothing,” in defence of himself and his co-trustee, Mr. Samuel Amory. Men often find themselves in the position of praying to be saved from their friends, and I think no man was ever more thoroughly in that position than Mr. Amory is on the present occasion. Mr. Gillan argues that, when he and his co-trustee had done their work and pocketed their pay out of the funds of the old company, they have no interest in the old concern, except as shareholders. Now, I beg to differ from the learned gentleman entirely in this view of the case, and I think our fellow-shareholders will differ from him also; for I consider that both Mr. Gillan and Mr. Amory are responsible morally and legally to their fellow-shareholders and the public for the due observance of the contract, which they, as legal advisers and representatives of the English shareholders, entered into with Señor Don Juan de Grimaldi. Leaving, however, in the meantime, the responsibility just alluded to out of the question, I cannot conceive that Mr. Amory is, however much Mr. Wm. Campbell Gillan may be, destitute of those feelings of honourable chivalry and love of fair-play so characteristic of Englishmen, as to stand by with folded arms and culpable indifference, and see the property of his fellow-countrymen and clients (from whom, he it observed, he has received a very considerable harvest, in some shape or other) on the verge of being swallowed up by a voracious and crafty Italian, whose object would appear to be his own ultimate benefit, especially while he is told by the letter of Mr. William Campbell Gillan, in your Journal, that the late elements we have no money to contend against (all this chicanery) are an ex-secretary and the names of two departed shareholders. One thing, however, is evident from Mr. Gillan's letter, and that is, his reluctance to interfere in the affairs of the new company, even to conserve his own large interest as a shareholder. It is possible all this may be accounted for in the fact, that he feels himself he has met with a master spirit in his own line, in Don Juan de Grimaldi, and is convinced that he has no chance with that individual in the art of con-venancing, albeit he has lately taken up his quarters in the Middle Temple.—Nemo: *Brighton, Nov. 5.*

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

One or two letters having appeared in the *MINING JOURNAL* early in the year, complaining that certain mines had not been noticed in Mr. WATSON'S REVIEW of 1854, it is particularly requested that agents and pursers will forward statistical accounts and reports of their mines (especially those in new districts) to Mr. J. Y. WATSON, No. 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or to the Editor of the *MINING JOURNAL*, 26, Fleet-street, as early in December as possible, that their contents may be embodied in the forthcoming Annual Review.

SWANPOOL MINE.—Sir: In your last Journal, I see a letter from “A Shareholder” of this mine, wishing the reports to be published, so that those residing at a distance may be able to form their own opinion. For my part, I can say I shall not think it any trouble, and as I am most anxious to meet the wishes of the adventurers, I will forward a report every fortnight, and shall feel obliged if you will insert it.—P. DODD, *Purser: Nov. 7.*

CARBERY WEST MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—Sir: Having recently seen a letter from Mr. Lucas, referring to the Carbery West Mine, and Mr. Foley's management of it, allow me, through your Journal, to corroborate the statement advanced by Mr. Lucas; and, in doing so, to state that, in the world at large, the inspecting engineer, by some mistake or other, put the shaft (Bingham's) on the wrong side of the lode (Chief Constant); hence, the deeper the shaft is sunk, the further it would be from the lode. Such management will not by any means pay in mining; and I have now no doubt that the shaft begun by Capt. Henry Thomas, to prove the Chief Constant lode, would, if prosecuted, turn up a trump. Mr. Lucas can have more information if he requires it, by applying to—X. Y. Z.: *Post-office, Skibbereen, Nov. 6.*

CLIFTON AND WENTWORTH.—“A Shareholder,” in reply to Mr. Pike, is anxious that every information should appear in the Journal: the reports regularly published, and notices of calls and dividends properly recorded. All particulars forwarded to us we shall have pleasure in attending to.

Works published at the *MINING JOURNAL* office, 26, Fleet-street, London:

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS, 16s.
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• The *MINING JOURNAL* has been duly registered at the Post Office, and the Stamped Edition (6d.) can, therefore, be posted and re-posted, as heretofore, for the period of 15 days, care always being taken that the stamp is to be plainly seen. The Unstamped Edition (5d.) can be forwarded by post on affixing a postage stamp.

• For the accommodation of our City correspondents, communications or reports may be left at Messrs. HANCOCK AND SHARP'S, No. 20, Tokenhouse-yard, where there is a box to receive them; but in all instances it will be preferred that they be sent direct to the office, 26, Fleet-street.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

The instances in which the new Law for Limiting Liability may be applied for the advancement of commercial and industrial enterprise, as we have already explained, are almost innumerable; while there appear few cases where it could be rendered more beneficial to the mining world than in the establishment of a society which would have the effect of preventing the enormous and often ruinous fluctuations in the prices of mining shares. For years past, the attainment of this object has engrossed the attention of capitalists, who have been tempted, by the large dividends paid by our leading mines, to invest a portion of their spare capital in mining adventures; and, under the present law, there can be but little doubt that a company for the same purpose, based upon sound principles, and managed by competent men, would succeed. A society already formed in France, on a system which would, with little variation, be likely to meet the requirements of the English public, has succeeded even beyond the sanguine expectations of its promoters—we allude to the “Credit Mobilier”—and which, by the assistance it has afforded in the development of various undertakings of public utility, has not only gained for itself an enviable position, but has proved of vast national importance. We do not for a moment desire the introduction of any foreign companies into London, nor would we advocate speculation in any scheme brought out under foreign laws, or conducted by foreigners, as the career of the majority of mining undertakings which have been introduced to the British public under French laws have been found, to use the mildest terms, too grossly mismanaged to allow us to speak in their favour; but we consider that the Credit Mobilier may be taken as an excellent pattern for the formation of a “Mining Protectionist Society.”

The number of schemes proposed for the establishment of an undertaking of the description we allude to has been very large, and the correspondence and discussion which has, from time to time, appeared in the columns of the *MINING JOURNAL*, almost interminable; yet the formation of a company has never been attended with even an ordinary degree of success. The fact one is apt to ascribe to the inefficiency of the scheme, or the mismanagement by its promoters, and sometimes to both these causes; but we contend that the principal reason is that there has usually appeared a desire to select the shareholders, and that rules have been introduced in the constitution of the company, to secure this selection, which have entirely prevented those who were most disposed to invest their capital in the undertaking from participating in its benefits. This, however, is not always the case; for, in some instances, the constitution has been very liberal, and the promises of success great; but then the promoters have not been sufficiently responsible men to justify capitalists in embarking with them, or at least to give those investing confidence that the promoters' promises would be fulfilled.

The formation of the Mining Exchange, in June last, appears to have caused the discussion on the subject to be renewed with even increased vigour; but, although each project may have some feature worthy of adoption, the proposals, taken as a whole, have not been calculated to inspire that interest in the undertaking which, from the present state of affairs, they should have done. In our Journal of June 9, a proposition was made by a correspondent, “to consolidate the entire capital of 20 or 30 of the best dividend-paying mines;” and, to meet the objection that the respective proprietors could not be induced to enter into the arrangement, he asserts that “the united concurrence of those proprietors is totally unnecessary,” contending that the increase in the value of the “consolidated stock” would, in a short time, be so great, that those who did not agree to the amalgamation would alone be the sufferers. Again, on Sept. 29, it was proposed to form the “Mining Investment Company,” for the purpose of purchasing shares in dividend mines, or in those approaching that condition, but avoiding young and speculative mines, however promising their appearance; for lending money for short periods, at 10 per cent., on good shares and safe terms; for employing agents to keep the directors informed by telegraph of the state and prospects of certain mines, and to sell shares when excitement has forced them too high, and buy when depression has produced the contrary effect. Since this, other schemes have been mooted, but these are amply sufficient for our purpose. The first of these proposals, we fear, could never come into practical operation; and the second, however advantageous it might prove to the wealthy, could not form a stock which would be as negotiable as could be desired, or one which would induce capitalists of smaller means to invest in it. Its first object—the purchase of shares in dividend mines only—is sufficient to prevent its becoming a public favourite; and the employment of agents to keep the directors informed of the prospects of certain mines, coupled with the division of the capital into 1000 shares, exhibits a degree of exclusiveness or illiberality not calculated to advance the interest of the shareholders, or of the public generally. In the various methods proposed for acquiring the desired object, we consider that the respective projectors have not kept the right point in view to attain it;

and we would suggest that, if they desire to constitute a company which should not only prove remunerative to the shareholders, but of benefit to the mining interest, they should fully consider what is really required.

The enterprise must be so constituted that its shares shall be readily accepted by “jobbers,” or those gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange who are always ready to invest their capital in every legitimate channel. The value of the shares must not be such as to prevent small capitalists from deriving a proportion of the profits to accrue; the rules for the government of the undertaking must ensure each shareholder a voice in the management, according to the interest he holds; and the resources of the company must enable them to be prepared at any moment to purchase such shares as are offered them, provided there is a fair prospect of the success of the mine to which those shares belong. If these objects are satisfactorily met, the operations of the company are likely to prove successful. The secretary and clerks should be the only paid servants of the company, and they should be strictly forbidden dealing in shares of any description, any infringement of this rule being followed by instant dismissal. The directors and auditors, however, must not be expected to devote their time to the interests of the shareholders without remuneration, but should be provided for by apportioning them a share of the net profits (say 10 per cent.), to be divided amongst them in proportion to the regularity with which they attend to their duties. The general meetings must be held at stated periods, and at intervals of not more than three months, in order to enable every shareholder to know what progress the affair is making. There appears but little difficulty to be encountered in establishing such an undertaking, the importance of which to mining enterprise is almost incalculable.

In the *MINING JOURNAL* of last week we referred, in terms of commendation, to the proceedings of the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company, which from a bankrupt state had, by new management, steadily and effectually conducted, thoroughly recovered itself, and was now in a position to show a surplus at its bankers. We have the satisfaction this week to direct attention to the CALLINGTON MINES meeting, on Saturday, which affords another example of what may be done by competent and spirited management. The Callington Mines were, up to March last, under the same management as the Tamar, and upwards of 173,000l. had been spent in exploration. From this enormous sum the shareholders had received in return only 8000l. in the shape of dividends, the last being one of 4s., in September, 1847, at which time they had a reserve fund of 6107l. 19s. 6d., and the prospects were of a cheerful character. Afterwards they began to darken, until, in Feb., 1855, the shareholders found themselves with liabilities to the amount of 1200l., and monthly costs at 400l., with only 200l. returns to meet them. The secretary-manager subsequently became a bankrupt, was a defaulter to the extent of 1522l., and the adventure was, in consequence, in as low a state as it could well be. It was then removed to the office of Mr. KING, another committee of management was appointed, and new rules and regulations adopted, among which may be mentioned a very salutary one—that no servant of the company should hold shares in it. At the onset their labours were beset with difficulties, one of the greatest being the renewal of their leases. The previous management had applied to the lords, but their application would not be entertained until the old ones were surrendered, and so unpopular had their mode of working become, that great doubts were entertained about the renewals, it being pretty generally understood that a good property had been depreciated by the want of proper attention. The new committee set about the work in earnest, and fortunately, through the exertions of their secretary, had now partly overcome all obstacles, the draft leases from Lord ASHBURTON and the Duchy having been obtained. Besides this, in the short space of four months all the necessary surface buildings have been erected, and walled in, and the ore floors covered. Most of their liabilities have been liquidated, and the management have the satisfaction of presiding over a sett which, though worked for a long time, will, doubtless, reward the patience and perseverance of the adventurers with substantial returns in the shape of legitimate dividends. About 2500 tons of ore have been discovered in the 80, 90, and 100 fm. levels; and Capt. SILAS JAMES reports that, from the present ground laid open, a return of 80 to 100 tons of ore per month might be expected, worth on an average 6d. per ton. Though the Callington Mines cannot yet boast of entire freedom from liabilities, it may be safely predicted that, under the same vigorous system of retrenchment and active direction, and continuous returns, they will, at no distant period, repay the patient shareholders for the years of anxiety and ruinous expense entailed on them by inefficient management.

In another column will be found a report of the annual meeting of the COPAPO MINING COMPANY. Although no dividend has been declared, yet it will be seen that the prospects of the property are of the most encouraging nature, holding out, as they do, such brilliant hopes for the future. The report enters so much into detail, that here it will not be necessary to dilate upon it. The ores in sight are ample for many years to come; a railroad now intersects the estates of the company, steam communication has been established between the various parts of Chili, and in a few years there is no question but that a population will be created capable of developing the immense resources which the district possesses. The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his observations, remarked that in all the revolutions which characterised South America, Chili appeared to be an oasis in the desert; and consequently there was greater room for the investment of capital, and every security where life and property was protected, that a fair return could be afforded for any legitimate adventure.

The directors, in their report, explained why no dividend would now be paid, as was anticipated at the last meeting of the company. A temporary falling off in the yield of the All Fin Hallada Silver Mine deprived the company of one of their chief sources of revenue, whilst a considerable amount (say upwards of 5000l.) has been expended by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT in enclosing and irrigating the Hornito estate, as well as laying out a portion of it at the terminus of the railway, where a considerable town is likely to spring up; the late advices, however, show that All Fin Hallada was again improving both in quantity and richness, and is shortly expected to equal, if not exceed, its former returns. Nothing could evince the unanimity of the meeting, and the entire feeling of confidence evinced at the position and prospects of the company, under the management of a board of gentlemen so well known. A much more flattering exposition of the affairs could evidently have been made, had not the board thought it better to confine themselves to a mere statement of facts, without indulging, as they might have done, in any sanguine expressions of the future prospects of the company, preferring to leave the proprietary to draw their own conclusions on the data laid before them.

An extraordinary phenomenon in mining adventure appears to have occurred in one of the mines lately denounced, or discovered, by the company's manager—the Esperanza—and which, if confirmed by the next advices, may prove of very great value—viz., in working the vein of copper from the surface a parallel vein of rich silver ore was cut, which was being followed, whilst the lode of copper continued to give ore of upwards of 25 per cent. Checo evidently promises to be at no distant day equal to some of our best English mines. The statements made by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, of the unusual riches of the district of Copapo, were most interesting and gratifying, as from his well-known caution, and high standing, they were received with the greatest confidence.

The shareholders have authorised the directors, when they deem it necessary, to carry on smelting operations. There is no question but that if this be practically carried out the profits of the company must materially increase, and a small outlay, judiciously applied, would enable the directors to make most favourable and profitable returns. A common delusion has long been prevalent, that out of Swansea or Liverpool copper smelting must be carried on at a loss. With poor ores, the Alten Company make a profit. The Elbe Copper Works, near Hamburg, purchase their ores from South America, and obtain their coals from Great Britain; these last mentioned works have been some ten years in existence, and are not only paying cost, but their proprietors annually derive a considerable benefit from them. How much more could be done in Chili, where the ores are rich, and when the poorer sorts, which are now sold at a disadvantage, it could be advantageously realised? If, however, smelting, whenever it takes place, is to be conducted profitably in Copapo, the directors must not confine themselves to merely reducing their ores to regulus, they being now nearly of that percentage, but must bring them into cake copper. This can be done by the construction of a few more furnaces: the same staff is required for the making of cake copper will be required if the regulus is only reduced to regulus. To any one acquainted with the subject, it will be seen that this is the most feasible course that could be adopted: there must be a great saving in the freight, in sending copper instead of regulus, while, after the first process, the operations are comparatively easy. We do not presume to dictate, either to the directors or share-

holders of the Capiapo Mining Company, the course they should pursue whenever they commence operations. Their property, according to all accounts, is of great worth, and steadily increasing in value, and we can only caution them not to allow others to reap a benefit which they might retain in their own hands; for financial reasons, it may be requisite that for a year or two they should send regulus home, but if they intend to carry on smelting operations profitably, they must gradually increase their plant until they return coke or ingot copper.

We inserted in our Journals of July 14 and Aug. 4 two letters, signed "A. C. Kilrairie," headed "Account Cooking—Wheals Arthur, Edward, and Trehan." We have received a communication averring that the statements in those letters are void of foundation, and have been applied to to furnish the name of the writer. We find the signature is an assumed one, and the writer has failed to supply us with his real name. Under these circumstances, therefore, we feel justified in withdrawing those letters, which would never have appeared had we thought the writer was shielding himself under a feigned name, to propagate false statements. The writer, however, has now an opportunity of coming forth, and substantiating, in his own name, his assertions. If he does not do so, the public may form a correct estimate of the value of the assertions of such a party.

It will be remembered that in May last a most fearful explosion took place at Mr. Sparrow's Oldfield Colliery, Fenton, Staffordshire, by which seven lives were lost. In consequence of the difficulties attending the search, the bodies of only five of the sufferers were got out, when it was found necessary to close the works, and stop up the two shafts, as the only means of checking the fire, which continued to extend. An inquest was then opened before Mr. W. Harding, which was adjourned, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Thomas Wynne (the Government Inspector) to make a careful examination of the works. This was found impossible until Aug. 2, when he discovered upwards of 1000 tons of coal and debris displaced. To reach the missing bodies more speedily, it was agreed between Mr. Wynne and Mr. Sheppard, the agent of the works, that a cutting of 70 yds. through the seam should be made, in the direction where they were supposed to be lying. This was accordingly commenced, and continued until Oct. 30, when Mr. Wynne was enabled to make the requisite inspection, and on the following morning William Kelsall, a miner, met with one of the bodies, after being entombed nearly five months; and in the afternoon Mr. W. Harding, at an adjourned inquest, at the Canning Inn, Fenton, touching the deaths of the five men, and also the recently recovered body, briefly stated the circumstances under which the jury re-assembled. Mr. Thos. Wynne, the Government Inspector, was examined at some length, and stated that he attended the inquest in May. The evidence then given he believed to be a correct account of the explosion. He had at various times since made enquiries as to the state of the works. On June 11 he attempted to inspect them, and again on July 24 and 31, but found they were not in a fit state to proceed with his examination. He, however, went down on Aug. 2, and found the dip road in a very bad state, with a stopping only put in near the bottom of the road. An immense quantity of roof, coal, rock, clay, and bass, had fallen, which it was necessary to remove; but it was thought more advisable to make a cutting through the coal, with a view to coming in at the top of the drift, which was accomplished on Oct. 22, and turned the air round to that side of the working. Though the friends of the deceased represented due diligence had not been used, he found that such was not the fact. On Oct. 29, information was received from Mr. Sparrow that the mine was ready for inspection: he visited it, and saw the whole of the dip clear and timbered, and the return air in a good state. He had no doubt the explosion took place whilst John Lloyd was "latching" (dialling) with a naked candle, which he did not hesitate to say was like the act of a madman. As to the want of proper ventilation, letting out the fire when the works were at a stand caused an accumulation of foul air, and persons going in a certain position with naked candles was sure to lead to an explosion. He strongly advocated placing furnaces in mines, independent of steam-engine boilers, as a valuable means of promoting ventilation. In accordance with his suggestion, Mr. Sparrow was erecting this description of furnace throughout his works. Two or three witnesses were examined, but nothing material was elicited. The jury found that the deceased lost their lives by an explosion, of which there was no evidence to show the cause; they, however, thought it arose from those named by Mr. Wynne in his evidence.

APPLICATION OF THE "HIRUDINE" TO FURNACE BLAST.—In the *Mining Journal* of September 22 and 29, we noticed this extraordinary invention, which appears to promise a new era both in the furnace blast and nautical propulsion. The model has recently been placed in the Polytechnic Institution, where it has attracted the attention of the scientific. Enquiries have already been made as to its applicability to blast furnaces, by some of the first firms in the kingdom, and the patentee is sanguine that it affords a happy solution of the long-felt difficulty of economically securing a blasting power to fulfil all the various requirements of furnace operations. While, on the one hand, it is as inexpensive for working as the fan, and even more commodious in arrangement, it possesses, on the other, an action as complete as that of the more costly cylinder. It may be fixed beneath the ground, or under the floor-line of the works, so that the apparatus will occupy the least possible space. So far as blast furnaces are concerned, there appears to be a probability of the invention being practically tested, which patentees in general have some difficulty to obtain; and should it prove successful in this respect, there can be little doubt of its adaptation for nautical purposes.

The introduction of iron for roadways is again resuscitated. In the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 16, 1851, and May 22, 1852, the subject was very fully entered into, more particularly in relation to a proposition of Messrs. Kennard, of Upper Thames-street, who had then submitted to the Commissioners of Sewers specimens of a cast-iron pavement, which, at their own expense, they were prepared to lay down in any of the leading thoroughfares. Messrs. Allen, of Spring-bank Iron-Works, Glasgow, had then formed certain iron roadway pavement in that city, to which Mr. Hayward, the engineer, made reference in his report, wherein he stated that he had communicated with several gentlemen in Glasgow, and had received the most explicit replies in reference to the application of iron for roadway purposes. The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London have now determined to adopt the principle for a carriage-way pavement. This will be formed of cast-iron frames, divided into sections sufficiently close to prevent the admission of horses' feet, which in its connection shall be mutually dependent throughout. The merits claimed for this paving are—its affording a better foothold for horses than granite, an absence from noise, a freedom from dust, and that it can be repaired and replaced with greater facility than under the ordinary system. Iron pavement is now alleged to be an American invention, although in the *Mining Journal* it is recorded that as long back as 1836 an experiment was made on Blackfriars-bridge; and about this period similar paving was used at the corner of Old-street, near the City-road. It was further stated (September 17, 1853) that iron pavement had been laid down in the town of Boston, United States, according to the plan of Mr. W. D. Terry, described as consisting of a number of cylindrical boxes, about 1 ft. in diameter, divided into small compartments, reduced to a practicable dimension. These compartments are filled in with gravel ground, and the upper surface of the iron-work is so grooved as to prevent the possibility of a horse slipping upon it. The statement that iron carriage-way pavement is an American invention must, therefore, be incorrect, although the Paving Committee of the Municipal Council of New York, in a report dated May 4, 1853, appears to highly approve of iron paving, since they then recommended its adoption in other parts of that city.

THE CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—The development of the vast mineral wealth of Cleveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which will take place on the completion of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway (now in course of construction), has caused the origination of several companies to erect blast-furnaces and manufacture pig-iron, as it is generally considered that pigs can be made in this district cheaper than in any other part of the kingdom. A joint-stock company, in 13 shares, of 1000*l.* each, has just been formed at Bishop Auckland; it is proposed to erect blast-furnaces, and convey the ironstone from Cleveland, a distance of about 40 miles, to the coals and lime. One or two companies are projected at Newcastle-on-Tyne for a similar purpose, and others are being originated. It is said that one very large company is about to be formed, with a capital of 200,000*l.*, to make all descriptions of iron on an immense scale. The Cleveland district presents an unlimited field, and in a very few years must become one of the most important and extensive fields for the manufacture of iron.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE RAILWAY TACTICS.

We direct attention to a report which appears in another column of a meeting held in Shrewsbury, in support of the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool Railway project. This meeting is reported in brief in the *Journal*, owing to the pressing demands on our space, but in the local papers a rather lengthy account appears, and as we there find the somewhat complicated movements of the promoters of the rival schemes which have agitated the district for several years past fairly and fully explained, it is, perhaps, fitting we should refer to a matter of so vital importance to the border districts of Shropshire and Central Wales.

The principal speaker at the meeting in question was Mr. R. S. France, who appeared as the accredited representative of the embryo Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool Company. This gentleman somewhat lengthily reviewed the movements for several years past of the promoters of Montgomeryshire railway schemes, and some of his statements are certainly rather startling at first sight. No one ever dreamt that the Rea Valley project of last year was abandoned for want of funds, and the general impression abroad was that its failure was owing to defective management, and a want of confidence, resulting from the treacherous conduct of a certain legal gentleman, who, in 1853, robbed the engineer of his plans and sections, and for which offence a suit at law is pending. According to Mr. France, however, the project failed through want of adequate support. He stated that in October of last year he received a communication from a gentleman erecting some large London capitalists, who offered to find half the proposed capital for making the line (130,000*l.*), provided a corresponding amount could be raised in the district. Himself and others greatly exerted themselves in canvassing the district, but were unable to raise 10,000*l.* Mr. France added, "Of course, we gave up in despair, and determined never again to waste our energies upon so inanimate a district." Baffled in this third attempt to carry their pet scheme, the principal portion of the Rea Valley promoters transferred their interest to the company then seeking parliamentary sanction for the construction of a line from Oswestry to Newtown, exacting as a condition of giving their support that no impediment be offered by that company to any application in a subsequent session for a line from Shrewsbury to Welshpool.

Another remarkable feature in the speech to which we have alluded is the revelation of the secret reason why the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool line is being opposed by a certain veteran land surveyor; and if Mr. France's statement be correct, few people will, we think, be found to approve of such unpatriotic conduct. The statement is (and in the absence of a disclaimer we are bound to receive it as fact), that the rival line was started because the promoters of the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool refused to twist their line by way of Cardistion, and would not appoint his son joint solicitor to the company.

In conclusion, Mr. France spoke of the advantage Shrewsbury would derive from having a direct railway communication with Montgomeryshire, and also alluded to the present depressed state of the money market as a circumstance more favourable than otherwise to independent schemes like the present. We extract the following:—

"Shrewsbury, geographically situated, is the key to the Principality, and formerly was much benefited by traffic with her Welsh neighbours. In addition to this, Shrewsbury was an important town on the splendid mail coach road from London to Dublin, which intersects the Principality by way of Holyhead. I need not tell you that all these advantages are now lost to the town. No Irish passenger or families now spend a night or any portion of time on their way to the metropolis. Shrewsbury now sees little or nothing of the Welsh-traffic, whilst that in cattle and pigs is to a very considerable extent diverted over other channels, such, for instance, as the Chester and Holyhead, which does an enormous traffic in the carriage of live stock. There is also one other point to which I would allude. We all know that the money market is in a very queer state, and some parties may entertain the opinion that it is scarcely practicable to carry on any new line of railway when the bank discount is 6 or 7 per cent. This may be true of bubble schemes, like that, for instance, brought forward by Messrs. Robertson and Green, as what they term a Central Wales Line, and requiring a capital of 500,000*l.*, which, however, has been pronounced by one of the highest railway authorities in the kingdom to be perfectly impracticable, and the widest project that has emanated since 1845. But with regard to the effect of the state of the money market on railways supported by local parties, its very urgency is more favourable than otherwise, as it is an effectual bar to any speculative scheme, which would undoubtedly appear in shape, for the purpose of securing so important a line as the Shrewsbury link; and it, therefore, leaves the coast clear for the adoption of a line supported by local parties, who have no need to resort to the Stock Exchange to raise the necessary capital."

MANUFACTURE OF IRON BY PURIFIED COKE.—At the British Association, Professor Calvert, after pointing out what were believed to be the causes of the inferiority of iron, in many works, apart from the varying qualities of the ores, the injurious action which an impure fuel had upon the quality of the iron was particularly alluded to; and the necessity of removing the sulphur from the coal, or coke, when employed in the blast-furnaces, before it could be imparted to the cast-iron during the process of smelting, was strongly enforced. He then referred to several instances in which the quality of iron, after the application of the chloride of sodium in the blast-furnace, had been greatly improved. These improvements were described to have been effected, at a very small cost, by the following simple process. If the blast-furnace were worked entirely with coal, chloride of sodium was added with each charge, in proportion to the quality of the ore and flux employed; but a better result was produced, if the coal were previously converted into coke, and an excess of the chloride was used in its preparation, in order to act on the sulphur of the coal, and of the ore, should any be found therein; and a greater improvement was manifested in the quality of the iron, when only coke so prepared was used in the blast-furnace. The coke, so purified, emitted no sulphurous fumes when taken out of the coke oven; nor, when extinguished by water, did it give off the unpleasant odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, nor was there any sulphurous acid gas liberated, during the operation of smelting iron in the cupola, or in raising steam in the locomotive boilers, by coke so prepared; and it was stated that these decided advantages were gained, in some cases, at an additional cost of only 1*d.* per ton of fuel. Prof. Calvert then gave the results of a series of experiments which had been made upon trial bars, 1 in. square, cast from iron melted in the cupola, with coke prepared by his process. He exhibited specimens of the iron so prepared, when the closeness of texture and the absence of the "honeycomb" appearance, prevailing in iron cast with the ordinary coke, was clearly demonstrated. The mode of experimenting was described, and the results were given very elaborately, and it was shown that the average increase of strength was from 10 to 20 per cent. Taking the mean of the whole experiments, the following conclusions were arrived at:—The mean breaking weight of the bars, 1 in. square, melted with the improved coke, was 515*l.* 5*lb.*; ditto with ordinary coke, 427*l.* 0*lb.*—equal to 88*l.* 5*lb.* in favour of the castings produced from the improved coke, or in the ratio of 5 : 4. The experiment on the bars smelted with the improved coke, indicated iron of a high order as to strength, and might be considered equal to the strongest cold blast iron. The metal appeared to have run exceedingly close, and exhibited a compact granulated structure, with a light grey colour.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE—RITCHIE'S PATENT.—A very excellent locomotive engine has just been built at Kew, by a few private parties, which is likely to supersede the defective engines now used on our railways. The engine embraces nine patents, each of which possesses important advantages, being calculated to prevent oscillation, economise fuel, and to cause immediate stoppage upon the breaking of the axles. The main feature in the construction of the engine is that of the centre of gravity being lower than in any other engine, whereby a tendency to "jump the rail" is obviated, and an equilibrium of motion is preserved by two pistons, acting in concert with each other, in two cylinders on each side of the boiler. The engine is one of the most powerful constructed, and, in the opinion of the most eminent practical engineers, is regarded as a great desideratum.

BLAST-ENGINES FOR THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.—At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. Edward A. Cowper read a description of a set of six blast-engines, made for the East Indian Iron Company; these engines have been designed specially with a view to lightness, as they will have to be transported some distance up the country, the heaviest single piece being limited to 1 ton, and the total weight of a pair of engines being only 11 tons, which are much exceeded by the ordinary blast-engines of equal power. The engines are of the class known as "pedestal," or "table engines," the blast cylinder being placed upright on a table, and itself supporting the steam cylinder directly above it. The diameter of the blast cylinder is 30 in., with a 2 ft. 6 in. stroke; the crank shaft, carrying a light fly-wheel at each end, is situated immediately below the blast cylinder, and is driven at 80 revolutions per minute, giving 400 feet per minute for the speed of the piston. The air valve is made under Mr. Archibald Slate's patent, and is a ring or crown valve, entirely surrounding the blast cylinders; it is driven like an ordinary slide valve, and remains closed at the beginning of each stroke until the air is compressed

up to the working pressure. The engines are intended to work in pairs, with their cranks at right angles to each other, two pairs producing a blast of 2 lbs. per inch pressure, and the other pair a blast of 4 lbs. per inch, and each pair of engines delivering about 3600 cubic feet of air per minute. The first pair, when put to work for trial at Messrs. James Watt and Co's., Soho, where they were manufactured, simply stood on a few balks of timber, a few bolts being sufficient to hold them steady, whilst the ordinary blast-engine requires a strong building, with massive foundations. Diagrams were exhibited, showing the uniformity of the blast obtained from the pair of small engines, and the irregularity in the blast given by the ordinary engine.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 8.—The unsettled state of political matters, and the high rate of discount, are operating prejudicially to the Iron Trade in these counties. The high price of provisions is also forcing the attention of the workmen to the question of wages; and it is to be feared that, with bread almost verging on famine prices, and other articles of food 10 or 12 per cent. higher, the slightest cause might lead to a demonstration for an advance. It is to be hoped, however, that the men will consider well any step they may think desirable with regard to the question of wages, before they plunge themselves into difficulties, and prejudice the interests of the trade. The orders for manufactured iron continue to arrive steadily, but the demand is not so great as the recent position of the trade led many to expect, and it has been questioned whether prices will be maintained throughout the quarter. We do not subscribe to that opinion; and the accounts we have received lead us to believe there will be a good winter trade. The position of American affairs appears to be not so threatening to the commercial interests of this country as was imagined. We learn from the latest advices received from that country, that there were little, if any, grounds for the supposed difficulties in our relations with the States; and with respect to the iron trade, stocks were reported to be lower, and the demand increasing. Although there is not such an extensive enquiry for iron for railways as usual, large orders have been received for foreign lines, which keeps a great portion of our works actively employed. The pig-iron market remains firm at 75*s.* 6*d.* to 76*s.*, and there appears to be considerable "dodging" between the pig-makers and the manufacturers of malleable iron, with a view to lessen prices. Ironmasters generally are working up their stock, whilst it is reported that the pig-makers are producing their average yield.

The Steel Trade continues dull, and there are loud complaints of the want of orders.

At this period of the year, the Coal Trade, as might be imagined, is active, and the colliers are well employed. The price was recently advanced 6*d.* per ton, and we have not heard of any intention to make a further increase. The demand for this article in the southern districts is great, and the facilities afforded for its transit by rail keep all the collieries actively employed, and the production has been increased to a material extent.

There has been nothing doing worthy of note in the Peak of Derbyshire lead mining district during the week, that we have heard of, and everything seems remarkably quiet.

We continue to be visited with a series of accidents in mining in this district, which, though not all of a fatal character, yet they produce an amount of suffering and distress amongst the mining population which is always painful to witness. Local clubs have been formed at many of the larger works for the purpose of affording relief to the miner, but the majority of them fall far short of giving those substantial benefits which are required in case of sickness, and especially in fatal accidents. The migratory habits of the collier give him but little chance of reaping benefits from the local clubs, because he must be a member for a given space of time before he could be entitled to any of its advantages, and if he removes from one works to another, he has to begin his membership anew. An insurance society in London has recently established a system of insurance which supplies a remedy for this state of things, and it provides, by the payment of a small annual premium, a sum of money weekly to the insured in case of a non-fatal accident, and also a sum if death should ensue, which would enable the wife of any collier to establish some small business, and to maintain herself and family in comfort. The society alluded to is re-adapting some of its tables, with a view to meet the peculiar circumstances of particular cases, and when fully in operation, we doubt not it will be hailed as the real miners' friend.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

Nov. 8.—The past week has been in all respects exceedingly dull, and there is very little to report in connection with the great trades of the district. For iron the demand has been comparatively very limited, except for the purposes of the war, but prices have nevertheless been maintained, and nothing has occurred since my last letter to alter the opinion therein expressed, that prices may be maintained throughout the quarter. Pigs can be purchased at 2*s.* 6*d.* less than at quarter-day, but bars are firm at first quotations. Whatever trade we now have is a *bona fide* one. Speculation, owing to the absence of reckless banking accommodation, is out of the question, and unless for actual cash, or something equivalent to it, the large houses will not sell. Ironstone is selling at 18*s.*, and good quality is rather scarce; but in the north of Staffordshire some profitable mines are being worked, and likely to yield a good supply. The most important fact connected with the trade this week is the settlement of the wages question. I am glad to say the puddlers' strike is at an end, and this may be attributed to the prompt and determined resolution of the masters at Wolverhampton yesterday week to resist the demand of the men. When it became known throughout the district that a general stoppage of all the works would take place on Monday next if the partial strike was not speedily terminated, the men saw the serious responsibility they were incurring, without the slightest prospect of forcing the masters to a compliance with their wishes, and they very properly abandoned the strike and resumed work. The last of those who yielded were the men in the employment of Messrs. Brown and Freir; those gentlemen, it appears, had offered their men an advance of 6*d.* a day before the meeting of the masters, but they refused to accept it; but when the general stoppage of the works was resolved upon, the above firm withdrew their offer; the men desired to accept, but could not obtain it when they wished, and returned to their furnaces last evening. So far, a source of annoyance and injury to all parties has been got over, and it is not likely in this inclement season of the year, and rather doubtful state of the market, the men will be easily prevailed upon to turn out again. Nor is the "dear bread" and chartist agitation recently set on foot in the district likely to have any decided effect upon them. Some 12,000 men and lads met on Sunday last at Spon-lane, West Bromwich, where they were addressed by some well-known chartists on the high price of provisions, and they are to meet again on Sunday next, to memorialise the Queen against the exportation of corn, and the alleged monopoly in food by the capitalists. The men, however, are all most peaceably disposed, and beyond meeting and talking, and scolding the monopolists, whoever they are, nothing is to be apprehended. All due precautions have been, however, and will be, taken by the authorities to meet any occurrence requiring interference. I am sorry that a difference has existed for some time past between Messrs. Chance and some of their hands, many of whom are working half time; the gatherings have had notice of reduction in wages, and, having struck, 52 of them have given notice to leave, while others have been discharged. The firm have had much trouble lately with their workpeople, although they have always been, I believe, exceedingly liberal and considerate masters. On Tuesday last the idle and discharged hands contemplated marching two abreast through Hansworth and into Birmingham, but they have not as yet made their appearance, and if they should arrive they are not likely to obtain much sympathy here, the general feeling being that the present are not times for strikes or large demands upon employers, whose difficulties, from a variety of causes, are hourly increasing.

The Glass Trade, which constitutes a main branch in the above establishment, is now generally depressed, owing to a falling off in the building trade, and decline in the American market. There are few, if any, of the furnaces at full work, and there are many of the hands idle throughout the district.

In the Coal Trade, the demand increases with the short and wet days, and prices for house coal rule high, without any prospect of a reduction. The order books are full for the London, Liverpool, and other distant

markets, exclusive of those for our own consumption, and there is no other prospect than a brisk winter trade.

In the Lock and Hinge Trades of Darlaston and Willenhall, the demand is dull, and the same applies to the general trade of Wolverhampton.

Of the Birmingham trades, there is little favourable to report. The leading houses in the Hardware Trade are, as usual, in possession of an average amount of orders, but, on the whole, business is inactive, and suffering more or less from the uncertainty relative to the ultimate result of the American complication. It may, however, be well to observe in reference to this affair, that the best informed American merchants here, who well know their own countrymen, and how to appreciate their political movements, do not entertain any apprehensions of a rupture, and seem disposed to carry on their business as usual.

The Jewellery, and all Fancy Trades, are languid, and the hands are suffering considerably from short time, and the high price of provisions; in fact, the latter is becoming the great absorbing question, and to all classes, the really wealthy excepted, it is a serious one. The demand upon the Poor Rates is daily increasing, the immense new workhouse of this parish rapidly filling, and the parochial authorities most anxiously desire to see themselves safe into the new year, without a recurrence of that severe pressure which they had to encounter last year. Without risking a charge of unnecessary croaking, it is not too much to say things, on the whole, look rather luring.

Mr. F. W. Harrold, of Birmingham, has during the past week specified his patent (through Mr. G. Shaw), for improvements in the manufacture of the frames of slates used for writing on, as communicated from a foreigner, residing abroad:—

This invention consists in making the frames of slates used for writing on of one piece of wood, metal, gutta percha, cane, or other suitable substance. In constructing a slate frame of wood, according to this invention, the patentee takes a strip of wood of a suitable length, and properly grooved, and by steaming the wood is made so soft as to be readily bent; he bends this softened strip of wood around a model, or form of iron, which has the shape of the intended slate frame. When the two ends of the frame have been made nearly to approach each other, they are sprung apart, and the slate introduced into the groove of the frame. When the slate has been introduced, the two ends of the frame are brought together, and a dowel inserted in the open slot at each end of the same; the dowel is then fixed in its place by pins, or otherwise. The joining of the two ends of the frame is made at the top, or on the side of the frame, instead of placing the joint at the corner, as in the ordinary slate frame. Before the frame is sprung apart for the introduction of the slate, it is finished by planing, or otherwise, so as to give it a neat appearance. Instead of making the frames of wood, as described, metal, gutta percha, cane, or other suitable substances may be employed. By making slate frames according to this invention, the following advantages are secured:—1. The expense of making four tenons and four mortices, which are required in the ordinary frame, is avoided.—2. By dispensing with three tenons and mortices, the liability to breakage is made much less than where four joints are employed. The risk of breakage is still further reduced by placing the one joint at the top, or on the side of the slate, instead of at the corner, as in the ordinary slate frame.—3. The elasticity and set form of the frame hold the slate in its place, should the tenon give way, while in the ordinary slate frame, if one joint is broken the slate may readily fall out.

Mr. Thomas Lees, of Birmingham, has also specified his patent for improvements in metallic pens:—

This invention consists in the use of malleable cast-iron in the manufacture of pens. By malleable cast-iron, the inventor means such cast-iron as becomes malleable after having been heated, annealed, in contact with the iron ore called hematite, or peroxide of iron. In carrying his invention into effect, the inventor casts into ingots any of these varieties of cast-iron which are capable of being annealed, or rendered malleable, by being heated in contact with hematite, or peroxide of iron; the ingots are annealed, or rendered malleable, by the method well known, and commonly practised in the manufacture of articles of malleable cast-iron. After the annealing, the ingots are rolled in sheets of a thickness proper for the manufacture of pens therefrom. During the annealing of the ingots, the cast-iron is made soft and malleable, and during the rolling of the same a partial hardening is effected on the iron, which renders it elastic, and fitted for the manufacture of pens therefrom. In converting the sheets of malleable cast-iron into pens, any of the machines may be employed which are, or may be, used in the manufacture of steel pens.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 8.—The general position of our Metal Market remains the same as last reported, and prices have almost regained their former firmness. At St. Dizier, there has been comparatively nothing doing in pig-iron, and prices are nominally the same. Buyers have momentarily withdrawn, the opinion of the majority being that the steps recently taken by the Government respecting the free introduction of materials destined for maritime constructions, will cause large quantities of foreign metal to be imported, and thus force prices downward. Great activity prevails in the various foundries, and the prices of castings have rather increased than otherwise. The news from the coal mines of the Pas-de-Calais continues favourable, a correspondent of the *Courrier* states that a discovery, without parallel in that neighbourhood, has just been made in No. 2 shaft of the Courrières Mines, situated on the territory of Billy-Montigny. A seam of bituminous coal, 6½ ft. wide, has been intersected; its course appears very regular, and the produce of excellent quality, and well adapted for gas, forge, steam, and domestic purposes. A boring, made at a short distance from the shaft referred to, shows the existence of five other veins, varying in thickness from 3 to 6½ feet, of good bituminous coal, which will be speedily won, and it is expected the produce of the different seams can be brought into the market in a few months. It may be remarked that this company was the first to explore the coal basin of the Pas-de-Calais, and its persevering efforts have now been crowned with the success merited.

An iron mine was some time since discovered in the neighbourhood of Morbihan, respecting which a correspondent of the *Journal des Mines* writes:—The ore produced from this mine is, perhaps, the richest in France. It is well adapted for the manufacture of steel, is very fusible, and produces a pig of as fine a quality as any known. This ore rests on a bed of beautiful red and yellow ochre, and the deposits, which have not been previously explored, extending over a surface of 6,500,000 kilom., can be looked upon as almost inexhaustible; and its position is such as to offer every facility for the establishment of a vast concern. The lode dips east, and increases in size as it goes down. The analysis of the ore gives oxide of iron 0.816, silicate of alumina 0.184. The *Journal de Charbon* states that the position of the metallurgical industry in their district remains unchanged; the execution of orders, both for home and foreign consumption, keeps all employed. The usines are daily in receipt of fresh orders, and the recent imperial decree tends materially to keep prices high. There is comparatively nothing doing in ores. Sellers are excessively firm, in the belief that the requirements generally are far greater than they really are.

The Minister of War has just caused to be placed among the productions of Algeria, at the Universal Exhibition, an ingot of gold, value 12,000fr.; and a block of silver of the value of 52,000fr., taken from the mines of La Calle, in the province of Constantina.

The price of iron in the provinces of Liege and Hainault scarcely varies during the past month, and the state of the iron trade in these localities continues unusually prosperous. There are at present from 38 to 40 blast furnaces at work in Belgium, producing every day about 720,000 kilogrammes of cast-iron, which finds an outlet in France, Holland, Germany, and the United States. None of the foundries at Liege have at present any stock on hand, and many of them have orders for all they can make up to the end of the year. Contracts for from 5000 to 6000 tons of fine castings have been entered into for France and Germany, and the demand for Holland is almost as great.

The railway works through Lyons, for uniting the Paris to Lyons and the Lyons to the Mediterranean lines, are being actively proceeded with. The portion from the Cours Rambaud to the Chaussée Perache is terminated and ready to receive the rails. The three bridges over the Cours Charlemagne, and the two parallel streets, are also finished. The bridge over the Rhone is advancing rapidly, and all the iron girders are placed on the piers, except that furthest to the west. The walls of the railway station are raised high enough to receive the roofing. The bridge over the Saône is not so far advanced; but the single pier in the middle of the stream has passed the level of the water, whilst the mason-work on the two banks is ready to receive the cast-iron tubing in which is to be laid down the rails, similar to that over the Menai Straits.

At paper of considerable value is understood to have been sent in to the Prussian Government by its Consul-General in London, Mr. Hebel, on the effect produced on the monetary circulation by the discoveries of gold in California and Australia. The views entertained by its author are held to be of considerable value just at this period, when the money markets of Europe are deranged, and the question of a general coinage for Germany is about to be brought again on the tapis. Mr. Hebel is of opinion that the increased supply of gold, in consequence of the discoveries of the gold fields, has not and will not produce that derangement of values that the discovery of the South American mines by Spain formerly did. According to data which are cited in this memoir, little more than one-fifth of the amount of gold imported into England from Australia remains

there, or is forwarded to the Continent; four-fifths return coined to Australia, either as the representative of the bullion received from there, or as the necessary means of circulation in a constantly increasing community. On the other hand, an eminent statistical authority here, Otto Hubner, shows, in a work just published, that while these gold fields in California and Australia have produced gold to the value of about 100,000,000fr. sterling within the last seven years, the paper money created, and not represented by specie, has during the same period amounted to about 75,000,000fr. This latter sum is the produce of the money manufacture of Germany, Russia, France, Great Britain, and the United States. If authentic data could be obtained from all other countries, it would probably turn out that the production of paper money by the various Governments has at least equalled the amount which the gold discoveries have brought into circulation.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of Oct.:

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	418	139,389	
Sunderland	215	71,904	
Seaboard	119	34,591	
Hartlepool & West Hart.	223	61,589	
Stockton and Middlesbrough	28	6,831	
Total	1227	341,557	
Total imported in Oct., 1854—coal, culm, and cinders		274,758	

Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.

Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1854	Ships	9,822	2,787,913 tons
Imported from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855	"	9,114	2,545,462 "
Decrease of ships and tons		708	242,451

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of Oct.:

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	51,614 12	Great Western	2,896 16
North-Western	31,628 7	South-Eastern	5,375 0
Eastern Counties	15,612 15		
Total by railway in Oct., 1855			105,187 10
Coals by railway in Oct., 1854			82,490 10
Coals by canal in Oct., 1854			2,938 10

Comparative Statement of 1854 and 1855.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855		880,759 16
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1854		761,833 3
Increase in the year 1855—railways		118,926 13
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1854		25,745 19
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st Oct., 1855		19,173 13
Decrease in the year 1855—canals		6,572 6

THE SOLVENCY MUTUAL GUARANTEE COMPANY.

The principle of assurance becomes more and more developed in proportion as the public learn the immense advantages to be derived from its adoption. Its application to provide against losses by fire, accidents, or infidelity of employees, as well as to the contingencies of life, has proved perfectly successful; but, although the value of the system has been long known in continental countries to be available for the prevention of losses in monetary transactions, and the suppression of fraudulent trading, no institution of the kind was known in England until the establishment of the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company. We referred to this enterprise in 1849, whilst it was yet in its infancy, remarking that there could be but one opinion as to the benefit to accrue from enabling the commercial community to guarantee against monetary risk; and, from the progress which has been made by the company up to the present time, we are justified in concluding that its objects are gradually increasing in appreciation by the public.

The report of the directors to the assured members, presented at the ordinary general meeting, held at the offices on Thursday (Mr. E. Vansittart Neale in the chair), shows that, since the company commenced business—about the middle of the year 1852 to the close of 1854, up to which period the accounts presented were made, the total amount proposed for guarantee was 30,171,355l. 8s., and the amount guaranteed by the company, 9,687,533l. 7s. 7d. The difference between the value of the proposals made and those accepted presents the best assurance of the vigilance of the directors in the selection of the risks proposed for guarantee; and their regard for the interests of the company has led them to reject as speculative and unsound so large a number of proposals. During the two years ending Christmas, 1854, the number of claims sent in was 675, amounting to 49,901l. 18s. 1d.: of these, 610 were admitted for 34,539l. 16s. 3d. Of the remaining claims, 40 were inadmissible, in accordance with the rules, as "goods supplied prior to the company's liability," &c.; and 20 were under consideration at the close of the year. Three of the claims, amounting to 6535l. 7s. 6d., were of a fraudulent character, and therefore inadmissible, no premium having been paid in either case until after the failure of the debtors concerned had been publicly known. One other claim for 3100l. was also rejected as a palpable fraud, the larger portion of the amount representing accommodation bills, for which no value had been given; while, in respect of the remainder, no bona fide sale and delivery of goods had been made within the terms of the guarantee. These fraudulent claims, though few in number, amounted to 8085l. 7s. 6d. On examination of the foregoing details, a noticeable fact becomes apparent, in itself a direct denial to the opinions so widely entertained at one time, that fraud would in practice be found to be an overwhelming incident to associations of this character. The operations of the company up to the present time show, however, that fictitious and fraudulent claims give out, as was expected, in common with the other data upon which the practice of debt assurance is based, a constant average per centage, varying annually only by a very small fraction upon the aggregate amount of claims submitted for admission. Notwithstanding that the claims sent in to the present time number 1141, and amount to 70,513l. 16s. 4d., no claim has ever been rejected on the ground of careless or reckless trading, though the directors were far from asserting that instances of the kind had not arisen. Only three claims had become matters of dispute, and in no instance had any award or verdict been given against the company.

The annual accounts were also submitted, which showed an available balance, after payment of every liability, of 24,963l. 18s. 4d. The profit and loss account, after charging itself with the entire claims and outgoings, shows a net profit for the year of 2364l. 12s. 7d., which result enables the directors to declare a bonus varying from 20 to 70½ per cent. on the premiums of those members entitled to participate therein.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cornelius Ruck commented on the value and prospects of the company, remarking that it was to Mr. Cansdell the members were indebted for the promotion and successful management of the company; and it was his opinion that the name of Charles Stuart Cansdell would be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of the commercial interest in England.

Messrs. Ruck and Jackson, who retired by rotation, were re-elected, the election of Messrs. May and Gold was confirmed, and Messrs. Keyell and Batten added to the board of directors. Thanks were then voted to the directors, Mr. Cansdell, and the solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Charles Welborne, and Slater.

Mr. Lawrence, in acknowledging the vote on behalf of himself and colleagues, said that his great anxiety was to promote the interests of the company. He had been requested by his friend, Mr. Cansdell, to give his advice with regard to a certain action, and in all his legal experience he never remembered a more unwarrantable attack upon a company. A claim was made quite at variance with the rules of the society, and the claimants had recourse to a tribunal, before which such a cause ought never to have been taken; but the directors, by the advice of their clever, clear-headed, and fearless managing director, determined to resist the claim. A long correspondence ensued, and were the members to trouble themselves to read the claimants' letters, they would be amused at the change which the directors' proceedings had caused. At the commencement, their letters were written in terms of threatening and vulgar abuse, whilst the latter were of that character that he might say they now approached them "with bated breath and whispered humbleness." He added, in justification of the claimants, that the gentleman who advised the earlier proceedings had been replaced by a man of high professional standing; and he had no doubt the matter would now be amicably settled. He con-

sidered that the society had most to dread from the apathetic indifference of its members, but he trusted that the period for that feeling was now past, and that the progress of the company would be henceforth even more rapid than it had been hitherto. The thanks having been acknowledged by the other gentlemen who were honoured with the vote, the chairman declared the business of the meeting concluded.

An extraordinary meeting was immediately held, for the purpose of passing a resolution for enlarging the powers of the company with regard to receiving the investments on debentures re-imbursement at stated periods, which resolution was carried unanimously. This meeting, being of quite a formal character, was then dissolved. The company will henceforth be denominated "The Mercantile Guarantee and Assurance Company," as considerable additions have been made to its sphere of operations, and it was deemed advisable to register the company under a more comprehensive title.

THE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

[By "ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE MEETING."]

Those persons who were present at a meeting of shareholders of the Colonial Gold Company, convened by Lord Alfred Churchill, and held at the London Tavern, on Oct. 25, must have seen with some surprise, in the *Mining Journal* of the following day, an advertisement, signed by his lordship, professing to give the resolutions passed at the said meeting. In this we have an instance of the impropriety of coming to a precipitate conclusion, and of presuming that that which is the uppermost thought in your own mind must of necessity be agreed to by others. It is clear either that the advertisement was sent to you before the meeting, or else that there was a wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings. In short, Sir, the resolutions which appear in the advertisement were those proposed by his lordship, but not all passed. The first resolution was carried by a majority of 23 hands to 3, there being about a dozen more in the room who did not show hands. The next resolution, as it appears in the advertisement, was this—"That the shareholders do not consider themselves responsible for any money, nor bound to pay the recent call made, under the circumstances alleged in last report, until the proposed investigation has taken place."

Now, Sir, even the supporters of the first resolution could not stomach this, because they, as men of business, at once saw its absurdity. One gentleman showed from the prospectus that the directors had reserved the power of calling for a second 100,000l., in two instalments of 10s. each, and that they had only called for 2s. 6d. a share. Another gentleman, who was subsequently appointed one of the committee, forcibly pointed out the illegality and uselessness of such a resolution. The result was, that the resolution which figures as second in the advertisement, and so recorded for ever in the *Mining Journal*, was not even put to the meeting, but was withdrawn. The subsequent resolution, appointing a committee, was the only sensible one, and if the meeting had been satisfied with passing that, and that only, no objection could very well have been raised, illegal as the meeting was in reference to the charter of the company, and considering that there were but 40 shareholders present out of a body of upwards of 900. It is much to the credit of the directors, under such circumstances, that they have granted permission to the committee to investigate the books and accounts of the company. That investigation is, I understand, now in progress. The consent to allow such an investigation, when, at a full and legally constituted meeting of the company, resolutions like those alluded to would probably not have passed, is a tolerably satisfactory proof, I think, that the directors do not shrink from enquiry, and that their honour, integrity, and management, have been very improperly impugned.

It is not sufficient to state that one of their agents has been extravagant, or that the operations have been unsuccessful. The directors have already shown their sense of what has been done in Victoria, by ordering all proceedings there to be suspended. They appear to have done all that they could do, and if they have not had their instructions altered by an unlucky merchant has reason to complain of—viz., that his ventures go to Australia, but that there is no return.

The circular note which accompanied the notice of call was, doubtless, a very weak one, and it would have been better if the directors had either said nothing, or been more explicit; but still it did not afford sufficient ground for the strong resolution passed at Lord Alfred Churchill's meeting. Explanations had been asked for and given, and if more had been wanted, more would, no doubt, have been furnished. The directors are men of high standing, and whatever may be said as to the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons—by those who do not make due allowance for the uncertainty of mining—their character for probity and honour is unimpeachable. It was a great mistake to enter into gold quartz mining at all; but shareholders should look a little into themselves, and, perhaps, a large majority might find that they fell into the mania of the time, and purchased their shares because they expected to sell them at a higher price. Disappointed in that, they condemn the bona fide companies with those of less reputable character. Of all mining that for gold has ever been the most uncertain. Of all the companies formed for working the gold quartz of Australia the Colonial Gold Company is almost the only one now in active operation. Is support to be withdrawn from it just at the moment when it may be on the point of yielding some return? Surely that is not wisdom. The utmost confidence in Mr. Spence, the superintendent of the New South Wales branch is expressed on all sides, but Mr. Spence cannot do impossibilities; he must have aid from this quarter. Let the shareholders, then, pay the call, and not run the risk of forfeiting their shares, which must be the penalty in the event of non-payment.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

From a pamphlet and prospectus we have had sent to us, it appears that Mr. John H. Clement, late superintendent of the Nouveau Monde Company, has undertaken to promote a society of adventurers, to advance capital to further explore the mines of Marble Springs, situated on the north fork of the Merced River, in California. The mines, we find, have been partially opened under a company, known in California as the Empire State Quartz Mining Company, duly registered according to the laws of the State of California: these permit limited liability.

The pamphlet sets forth notes by Mr. Clement on the mine and works, which he personally made during a visit to them in 1852. These give a description of operations carried on there both in the mine and reduction-works. For four seasons the Marble Springs vein has given regular results. From 913 tons of ore, of 2000 lbs., reduced by a steam stamping mill, of 15-horse power, and amalgamated under different processes, there has been produced 8804l. 18s. 6d., making an average of 97.67, or 97.12 per ton. The alloy of gold, silver, and copper got out was sold at 16s. or 16.3d. per oz. average. The ore is composed of quartz, gold with silver and copper, sulphur, iron, lead, sulphur of zinc, sulphur of antimony, and bisulphur of iron. Hot water is used in the amalgamation of the ore, which causes a partial reduction of the sulphate of antimony and lead in the metallic state. The ore being hard wears away the stamps very fast. Fuel is plentiful, the supply being from a dense forest around the site of the mill. Water is not over abundant, but can be supplied by wells, or a lot from the Merced river, or, rather, the north fork of the same. The geological character of the rock in which the lodes run is highly favourable to mineral deposits. Mr. Clement enters into a full detail of the costs which would be about developing the property, by which it appears that the capital required will be about 200,000l., which is proposed to raise by the issue of 200,000 shares, of 5s. each. This amount, if raised, would prevent the necessity of working the mine under the disadvantageous system of first obtaining a little profit to pay a dividend, and then proposing an increase of shares in the company to carry out the final establishment of the concern, which, as is known from the commencement of the enterprise, will be required. It is, therefore, considered more honourable to state so at once, and the required amount of capital put forward with the same regard for the public, as the other statements advanced. In bringing the project before the public, Mr. Clement asserts that he has taken great pains that no false or glittering statements should enter the description or calculations, being well aware, after thirty years' attention to mining affairs, that to establish the truth is the very life and soul of a mining adventure; and not to follow a wild speculation, or lead it for the sake of making money out of parties buying in the open market, without informing them that it takes from two to seven years before a new mining establishment can be brought into a profitable condition that they can reasonably expect a dividend of real profits, or a sure investment for the future. As to the value of the speculation, he has every confidence in it, and considers it an honourable one; and as well as the requisite number of persons have signified their intention of joining him, he will be ready to proceed to the completion of the mine and works. The novel feature in Mr. Clement's project is that he proposes to elect the board of directors by lottery, thus securing to each shareholder a fair participation in the direction of the affairs. The term of service is to be decided by the number of shares held by each party. Also, a perfect freedom of inspection of all correspondence, accounts, and reports addressed to the officers of the company. These are in London at all seasons hours at the offices of the company, or its agent in California. Mr. Clement resided in California for about two years and a half, and had a delicate task to perform; and we find that he has had a letter lately addressed to him from the following extract is taken:—"From the general appearance of the Marble Mines, a sad mistake appeared to have been made by the Nouveau Monde Company in abandoning the property, some of the sets in which were likely to pay well, with judicious management and economy."

Among the list given for enabling parties to make their own calculations, is the statement that a cubic foot of gold-bearing quartz weighs 163 lbs., and 12½ cubic feet, therefore, make a ton of 2000 lbs., and would cost at the mine yard 537s. 3d. as wages were coming down every day, no very accurate calculation could be arrived at—the price for 1854 is given.

Few capitalists would feel inclined to embark in an undertaking without knowing

The laws of the country in which their property was situated, as affecting them; we, therefore, submit the mining laws of the county of Mariposa, made in Quartzburg, at a convention of the quartz miners of the county, and which may, also, prove of interest to others than those immediately concerned.

1. That all quartz veins now owned and occupied in the County of Mariposa, or which may hereafter be discovered or claimed, shall be governed by the following rules:—The interest of the party making a discovery of quartz shall be 500 feet in length, and the entire width of the vein, be that more or less. The interest of all persons claiming subsequent to the discovery shall be 250 feet in length, and the entire width of the vein.

2. That every vein of quartz now discovered, or which may be discovered, shall be recorded in the county clerk's office, defining the location, and clearly defining the boundaries of each claim. Every vein of quartz now owned or claimed must be recorded, as above specified, within thirty days from the 1st July next, and all subsequent discoveries and claims within thirty days from said discovery or claim.

3. That every person making a discovery of a quartz vein shall in some clear and distinct manner, in some prominent place, mark his name, and the date of the discovery; and further, that every owner of an interest in a quartz vein shall have said interest represented, either personally or by agent; and said interest shall be worked in good faith within six months from the record in the county clerk's office.

4. That all lands adjoining to the veins, and necessary to the successful operation in mining, as for tunnelling, running adits, &c., shall be considered as the property of the party owning said vein, or that part of the vein for the successful working of which said land is important.

5. That we consider all rights claimed in quartz veins subject to the debts of the claimants or owners as absolutely as any other property.

6. That all conflicting interests may be settled by a board of seven referees, who shall be disinterested, and their decision shall be final. The parties defeated shall pay the expenses of the referees while adjusting their conflicting interests.

7. That the following resolutions shall not be so construed as in any manner to affect injuriously, or in any way impair the sales or transfer of interests heretofore made of quartz veins in this country.

8. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Stockton, San Francisco, and Sacramento papers, and that a copy be furnished to our senators and representatives in Congress.

9. That for the full and faithful maintenance of these rules and regulations in our County of Mariposa we solemnly pledge our honour and our lives.

Mining is a favourite occupation with many, and with a careful selection of mines, and direction and managing power, it has been made to pay handsomely, and in none more so than in those in which Mr. Clement has held appointments since his first entering the mining field.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

After a few years' absence from this district, I have had occasion to visit it, for the purpose of inspecting some mines, and have taken the opportunity of making observations on those in the neighbourhood. I doubt not you will afford me space for my remarks:—

SORTIDGE CONSOLS was the object of my first day's journey. I was much pleased with the appearances underground, and have no doubt it will make a good and lasting mine. They have easy ground and high priced ore, and are putting in such machinery as will, no doubt, save trouble and expense incurred by breakages—the whole reflects great credit on all concerned.

OLD WHEAL FRANCO cannot claim nearly the advantages of its neighbourhood, as the ore is of a low standard, and scarcely paid for dressing. The adventurers deserve better success, as they have vigorously carried on their operations; but it is said great losses have been sustained by inefficient machinery, although these are now obviated.

AT GREAT WEST SORTIDGE, not far from Sortridge Consols, and no doubt on a parallel lode, the lode had been opened in several places, and presented a most flattering appearance. The lode is large, contains gossan, and at only a few feet from surface had produced rich stones of fine ore. They are sinking a good engine-shaft, and making preparations for the necessary operations of the mine, and the erection of a steam-engine. They have a highly influential company, and a paid-up capital of 6000*l.* for working the mine. Judging from appearances, their prospects warrant a spirited trial, and there is little doubt but they will have a good mine.

AT GREAT SORTIDGE, the adjoining sett, the lode at surface presents a most beautiful appearance; it is large, with plenty of fine gossan, and carries by it a fine capel, spotted with ore; the whole burrow, to surface, is one of the finest I ever saw. The channel of ground is composed of a splendid soft buff-coloured lodes. They have broken from the lode some beautiful rocks of spar, mauls, and mixed with it black and grey ore. They are now driving east, and will, no doubt, ere long be enabled as to the proper underlay of the lode, which will be a better guide for their future operations. As a practical man, I should think there is not a shadow of doubt but that this will prove a good mine; they have a steam-engine erected, and requisite machinery for working it.

EAST SORTIDGE is situated nearer the granite range: there is not much work done here. Pits have been opened on the backs of the lode, which present indications sufficient to warrant a thorough trial; and, in order to fairly test it, they are about to erect a steam-engine.

On my return, I visited **NORTH ROBERT**, adjoining the old mine, or rather the part where operations were begun. I found they had a very kind mine, and likely to improve; they have sold a large quantity of ore, and are now raising some of a better quality. I then walked to the trial shaft, nearer the Sortridge Consols, but from various reports I had seen some time before, about great and rich courses of ore producing so many tons to the fathom, I was very much surprised to find that instead of this the ends were very poor, and I do not think the agents ought to have so hastily put their engine, before a further trial had been given at the shaft nearer the Sortridge boundary.

AT SOUTH ROBERT, I should think, from the situation of the sett, there is every probability of some good lodes passing through it. They are taking proper steps to see the lodes, by shading the sett over. There is no doubt of this, although so long neglected, becoming a good mining district.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER, which I visited the following day, is situated in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, near the seat of Sir A. Buller, and I have never seen any young mine having better prospects. They have sunk the engine-shaft to the 32, and I suppose, ere this, are driving the cross-course towards the lode. They have sampled, from the 20, 35 tons of good ore, and have 20 tons more dressed. I have no doubt by the next sampling they will have from 40 to 50 tons of good ore; and seeing the lode from the 32, there is nothing to prevent them from selling, monthly, as good a pile of ore as any mine in the district. The mine must be now nearly paying expenses, and there are still other lodes well worthy of trial. They have a good 30-in. engine, and necessary machinery for carrying on the mine.

AT LADY BERTHA, the appearances are favourable: they intend to sample 40 tons, which speaks well for the concern. There is one great feature in the mine, the great cross-course well going east. Judging from the vuggy character of this lode, I believe that it will be found to make great changes in sinking only a few feet.

AT SORTIDGE AND BEDFORD sett, over which I had a hasty glance on my return, I consider, that as regards working either this or the mine adjoining West Sortridge for tin, money may be better expended in trying the copper lodes. I was much pleased with the shaft sunk, about 16 fms.; the lode is large, and produces fine rocks of gossan, spotted with ore; and taking a glance at Sortridge Consols, I believe it to be the Sortridge Consols lode, and have no doubt that, with a little perseverance in sinking the shaft on the course of the lode, this will be a good mine. They have amply water power, and a large wheel erected, and a drawing machine attached thereto. I shall, on my next visit, see this mine again, and endeavour to borrow a dial to see the exact run of the lode.

NEW EAST CORNWALL having been the subject of so many conflicting reports, and some having said that the money expended was thrown away, I went to the "old knobby hill," carefully looked over the burrow of stuff, and an old miner can judge pretty well what indications were underground. Before I visited the mine I walked some distance with an old miner, who formerly worked there, and who informed me that the agent who worked there used to assure him that even the crops in the field plainly showed the run of the lode, by a great heat thrown up, as if a furnace existed underground; but "Uncle Billy" did not believe, in fact "I tell you, Sir," could hardly say, there was a lode existed. After inspecting the burrow at surface, I perfectly agreed with the working miner. I did not see any gossan or stuff at surface which indicated that a lode ever existed there, or would warrant the outlay of a single penny; and certainly adventurers in this concern must have been woefully misinformed, and the old engine-house and stack stand a monument of misjudgment and reckless expenditure.

By your permission, Sir, the remaining reports of inspections in this neighbourhood shall be duly forwarded by—

A MINER AGENT.

NARROW ESCAPE—THE SAFETY CAGE.—As three miners were ascending Stenelaw Pit, near Glasgow, through some unforeseen cause, the engine became unmanageable, and the cage, with its occupants, were hurriedly drawn to the top pulleys, and would have been precipitated from a height of 70 feet among the working machinery underneath, which must have resulted in a fatal accident, but was prevented by the precaution of the proprietors, having recently furnished their pits with Messrs. White and Grant's safety cage. The cage and men were safely arrested under the pit-head pulleys, and the men were enabled to descend uninjured from their perilous position. About a year ago two men were killed at Barguidy Colliery, under precisely similar circumstances, there being at that time no safety cages on the pit. This should serve as a warning to those colliery owners who have not yet adopted the safety cage.

AT WEST WHEAL DAMSEL, Henry Cook, aged only 11 years, was overbalanced, while lifting a stone into a barrow, fell into the level, and was killed.

CONNEMARA MINING COMPANY—EXECUTION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, in the case of "Tyrrell v. the Connemara Company," Mr. Browne moved for a rule enjoining defendants to show cause why the plaintiff should not be at liberty to issue execution on a judgment for 129*l.*, obtained against the company, against four gentlemen who were shareholders. The company was registered under the Joint-Stock Registration Act, and as the plaintiff had been unable to obtain satisfaction from the company, he now sought to issue execution against four gentlemen who were shareholders in Aug., when the judgment was obtained. Lord Campbell: The practice is to proceed against the shareholders, because the position of each, with reference to the company, might be different. For instance, one might not have been a shareholder when the debt was contracted. Mr. Browne said he would consider whether he would take a rule which would include the four shareholders, or a rule against each of them.

AT LIVERPOOL, on Tuesday, a very successful trial of the screw-collier *Carlton*, took place in a run to the Great Ormehead and back, the engines performing 45 revolutions, the vessels making 8½ knots, and drawing 11 ft. 4 in. This vessel is built on Hodgson's patent tubular principle, and is intended to carry 1000 tons. She was built to trade between Newcastle and London.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

C. Schiele: Motive power.—G. J. Dulman: Earthenware glazes.—J. Beattie: Furnaces.—A. V. Newton: Casting solid and hollow articles in metal.—J. Roberts: Cements.—P. Bouchet: Moving submerged bodies.—H. Hughes: Compensating for wear of machinery subject to rectilinear motion.—R. L. Johnson: Gas from peat, &c.—E. D. Thomson: Steam boiler furnaces.—G. Adamson: Travelling crane.—D. Chadwick, and H. Frost, G. Hanson, and J. Chadwick: Water and gas meters, and motive power engine.—J. Beattie: Railway wheels and axles.—J. Mitchell: Apparatus for washing ores, &c.—J. H. Denning: Projectiles.—Capt. F. Uchatus: Manufacturing cast-steel.—G. L. Hicton: Boilers of marine engines.—R. Peyton: Wrought-iron fences and gates.—T. Greaves: Motive power.—R. A. Brown: Indicating and regulating height of water in boilers.—T. Graham: Floating batteries.—J. B. Howell: Steel casting.—J. Denner: Furnaces.—W. Rothera: Bolt, screw, blank, and rivet machinery.—J. H. Johnson: Rolling iron.—W. E. Newton: Condensers.—P. M. Parsons: Joints of pipes and tubes.—J. F. Belleville: Smoke-consuming apparatus.—W. H. Lancaster and J. Smith: Consuming smoke.—J. Onions: Utilising smoke, heated air, and gases from furnace fires.—R. W. Pyne and W. Malam: Gas.—W. C. Taylor: Marine engines.—J. Wakefield: Machinery for screw blanks, nails, pins, rivets, &c.—J. D. M. Stirling: Coating metals.—W. Smith: Sewing machines.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Lacaze and R. Thiers, Lyons—An electro-metric regulator for electric telegraphing, lighting, and electro-motive purposes. [stones and ores.]
D. Dalton, Chester—Furnaces for the smelting iron ore and ironstone, and other metal.
Butcher and T. H. Newey, Birmingham—Forge hammers.
C. C. E. Minie, Paris—Muskets or portable fire-arms. [phurets.]
H. Holland, Westfield, Hampden, U.S.—The method of treating metalliferous sulphides.
A. E. L. Belford, Essex-street, Strand—A new apparatus for regulating the speed of steam-engines.
J. B. Howell, Sheffield—Mode or modes of consuming more effectually the gas and the gaseous products evolved during the combustion of fuel.
A. Dubrule, Lille (Nord)—Safety-lamps.
W. B. Wilton, Lowestoft—Furnaces for steam-engines.
W. Rye, Miles Platting, near Manchester—Improved railway-wheels, which may also be employed for other similar purposes.
R. Walker and A. McKenzie, Glasgow—Electric telegraphs.
T. W. Lord, Leeds—Safety and other lamps.
J. J. W. Watson, Old Kent-road, and T. Slater, St. Pancras—Galvanic batteries, and in the application of electric currents to the production of electrical illumination and of heat, and in the production of chemical products by the aforesaid improvements in galvanic batteries.
H. Clayton, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square—Manufacture of bricks. [press.]
R. Dudgeon, New York—Raising heavy weights by means of a portable hydraulic
W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane—Construction of, and method of applying, brake to railroad carriages, engines, and tenders, for the purpose of preventing collisions; also, machinery for cutting metal or other substances.
T. Morris, Birmingham, and W. Johnson, Washwood Heath, near Birmingham—Depositing alloys of metal.
Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Belgrave-road—Bituminous substances, thereby rendering them available for purpose to which they never heretofore have been successfully applied.
J. A. Phillips, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars—Purifying tin.
W. Keates, Liverpool—Fire-boxes for locomotive and other steam-boilers.

FURNACES.—Mr. T. R. Crampton, C.E., of the Adelphi, has patented an improvement in locomotive and other boiler-furnaces, which consists in employing a series of flat bars arranged transversely in a furnace of a steam-boiler, one bar below another, and somewhat forward of each other, thus producing a shelving grating, with spaces for the passage of air horizontally between the bars. At the lower part of such series of shelving bars is a series of ordinary fire-bars, which receive the well-ignited fuel descending down the shelving bars, and which are so connected with an axis as to allow fire to be dropped upon them when desired.

MALLEABLE CAST-IRON.—Mr. John Crowley, iron-founder, of York, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of malleable cast-iron: the inventor combines chloride of sodium, carbonaceous matter, oxide of manganese, carbonate of lime, and wrought-iron scrap, and the application thereof to the manufacturing of malleable cast-iron.

STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. T. W. Bunning, C.E., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented some improvements in steam-engines, which consist of an arrangement of trunk-engines in which the steam from the boiler is only admitted under the piston to perform the up-stroke, while it is made to enter through a slide of a particular construction into the upper part of the cylinder, there to work expansively and perform the down-stroke.

JOINING SLABS OF SHEET-IRON.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Bertram, a practical engineer, employed in Woolwich Dockyard as foreman of the factory. His invention consists of a perfectly new and economical process of firmly joining together slabs of sheet-iron work, for the purpose of making boilers, building ships, and erecting bridges, &c., without the use of rivets. This novel method of welding the iron, instead of joining it by the rough means hitherto in use—that of rivetting—is carried out by fusing the two edges of the plates to be adhered, and striking them simultaneously on both sides. By this means the structure is rendered materially lighter, and much stronger. Some experiments have been tested by order of the Admiralty, in presence of the officers of the Dockyard, who are authorised to report thereon. The result of their deliberations will shortly be made known. It has been hitherto considered impossible to make an unlimited surface of iron; hence the system of rivetting has been so far perpetuated, but it is now about to be superseded by this invention. The greater requirements of strength now necessary, as evinced by the numerous boiler explosions, and the defectiveness of the rivetting system in shipbuilding, which does not admit of the strength required, gave Mr. Bertram the idea that some important improvements might be made available, and thus far his exertions have succeeded, so as to warrant the belief that his new system will be universally introduced where the old principle has so long been found faulty, and through which such innumerable accidents have occurred.

A NEW EXPANSIVE VALVE MOTION FOR STEAM-ENGINES was described at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, by Mr. G. M. Miller, of Dublin. In this motion a single eccentric only is used on the driving axle; this works the rod of one of the valves direct, and the rod of the second valve is worked by the eccentric through the intervention of a loose ring on the driving axle, having two arms projecting at right angles to each other, to one of which the second valve-rod is attached, the other arm being connected with the eccentric. By this means a similar motion is given to both valves, but corresponding to the relative positions of the two cranks at right angles to each other, the eccentric is mounted upon a transverse slide, which is capable of being moved backwards and forwards across the axle by means of a handle, answering to the ordinary reversing handle or lever, and acting through the medium of a pair of racks and pinions. By moving the transverse slide the throw of the eccentric is altered or reversed, thereby enabling the engine to be worked expansively or reversed. A model of the new motion was exhibited, showing it as applied to a locomotive engine; and the particulars were given of the successful working of the new motion in two engines upon the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland.

IMPROVED SPRING FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The construction of this spring is very simple, and it is almost entirely machine-made: the spring is formed of plain flat steel plates, with the ends cut off square, all the same thickness and width throughout, and differing only in length. These are all bent or creased across the centre to the same angle, being quite flat in each half, and lie one upon each other in a clip, the top of which is held down by a couple of external bolts. By this arrangement the centre bolt-hole requires in the ordinary spring, and the consequent weakening of the steel, is avoided, and the angle of the plates in the centre, each fitting into the angle below it, is found sufficient to prevent them from lateral displacement, thus dispensing with the studs and slots necessary in ordinary springs. The new spring is designed to work equally well under a light and a heavy load, so that the action may be easy for an empty carriage, and the spring may at the same time be adapted to carry a heavy load without injury. It also affords great facility for replacing a plate in case of injury, or adding more plates to meet the requirements of an increased load, in consequence of all the plates being alike in length, and not requiring any thing in the smith's fire. The paper further described an improved axle-box, proposed to be used with the new spring, and constructed with a view to retaining the grease, and preventing the entrance of dust. Several specimens of the spring were exhibited, one of which was taken to pieces and put together again at the time, and also a specimen of the axle-box; and the particulars were given of the working of several of the new springs on the London and South Western Railway. —W. BRIDGES ADAMS, of London: Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

HEPPEL'S ROTARY PUMP.—The chief advantages of this pump (of which a general description appeared in the Mining Journal of Oct. 13) are, that having large passages, and no valves, but little throttling of the water takes place. From this circumstance, joined with that of there being no alternating or reciprocating motion, it may be worked at considerable velocities without loss of power. The same circumstance qualifies it particularly well for dealing with water charged with any amount of impurities, floating substances. In this particular its action resembles very closely that of the common scoop-wheel. It differs from it, however, in being able to lift to any required height, instead of being confined, as the scoop-wheel is, to a lift of about half its own diameter. The possession of these properties adapts it extremely well to the purpose of draining wet foundations, as well as to those of sewage and ships' pumps. A pump of this kind, which has been for some months employed in draining foundations of bridges on the South-Eastern of Switzerland Railway, is found, when well fixed, and worked by four men, to throw from 150 to 200 gallons per foot to 9 ft. high. This pump has a working cylinder of 15 in. diameter, and weighs altogether about 5 cwt. Further information respecting these pumps may be obtained from the inventor, or from Messrs. R. Gordon and Co., engineers, Stockport.

THE IRON TRADE.—"Ironmaster," in this day's *Worcester Journal*, says—"Since I last wrote to you the price of pigs has rather declined. Some of the workmen have struck for an advance of wages; meetings have been held at West Bromwich and elsewhere by placards, headed 'Starvation.' Some thousands of workmen attended, and, of course, there were Chartist speakers, and the subject of the price of bread. The resolution unanimously adopted was, 'That a memorial be presented to Her Majesty, requesting her to be graciously pleased to issue an order that the exportation of the people's food shall cease forthwith, and imploring her to take such measures as may be deemed advisable, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to check the monopoly by which the price of bread is raised beyond the proper and remunerative price, and thereby causes such deep suffering to the industrious portion of her subjects.' The next meeting is to be held on Sunday, when the memorial will be ready for signature. There were at least 10,000 persons present last Saturday. Of one thing you may be sure, the masters not only will withstand advancing wages, but they will very probably, before the year is out, give notice for a reduction. It is very unlikely, from all I see, that prices will be maintained for any length of time at the rate of to-day. The large pig-iron buyers are still using up their stocks, so that the market is inactive, and prices rather lower. I am sorry to say we have another failure this week. Messrs. Mottram and Dealey, of Toll End Furnaces, are about to have a meeting of creditors on Monday. The cause of this stoppage is extension of works, and a tight money market. Their liabilities are about 35,000*l.*, including the remainder of the purchase money for the works; against this they have their works, which are freehold and extensive, together with a considerable stock and book debts. It is not intended by them to offer anything less than full payment to every creditor, which I believe they will be able to effect with time. I do not think any one can be affected by this failure, as there are no heavy creditors."

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Brown's Cornish Engine Reporter*, from 21st Sept. to 20th Oct. 1—

PUMPING ENGINES.	
Number reported	24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	14.7
Average number of strokes per minute	3.2
Gallons of water drawn per minute	4259
Average duty of 14 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	69.8
Actual horse-power employed per minute	967.7
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.	3.9
ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.	
Number reported	17
Number of kibbles drawn	37,158
Average depth of drawing, in fms.	158.6
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth of by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	53.2
Average duty of 10 engines, as above	16.9
STAMPS.	
Number reported	5
Average number of strokes per minute	10.1
Average duty, as above	62.1
Actual horse-power employed per minute	57.0
PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.	
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	Million lbs. 131.4
Par Consols, 80 in. single	98.0
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	96.8
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. single	80.5
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	77.9
Par Consols, 72 and 36 in. Sims' combined	75.2
WHIM ENGINES.	
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	Million lbs. 24.1
Par Consols, 24 in. single	22.1
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	20.2
Devon Great Consols, 30 and 16 in. Sims' combined	19.0
STAMPING ENGINES.	
Great Polgooth, 35 in. double	Million lbs. 62.1

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1855.	1854.
London and North-Western	£54,819	£52,881
London and York	20,065	19,228
London and South-Western	13,371	12,726
London and Brighton	12,674	14,968
Great Western	24,996	22,352
North-Eastern	31,293	30,683
South-Eastern	19,209	16,333
Great Northern	25,717	23,050
Chester and Holyhead	6,097	4,532
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9,405	8,800
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	23,200	23,239
Bristol and Exeter	6,243	6,008
East Lancashire	5,853	5,594
London and Blackwall	1,142	1,291
Lancaster and Carlisle	6,167	5,750
Midland	28,573	28,294
Oxford and Wolverhampton	3,943	3,408
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,431	3,415
Shrewsbury and Chester	2,333	2,149
South Wales	5,517	4,943
South Devon	2,238	2,162
North Yorkshire and River Dunn	2,813	1,682
Taff Vale	5,021	3,839
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	2,055	2,333
Total	£312,787	£299,396

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1855.	1854.
Caledonian	£11,257	£12,066
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,112	4,908
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	2,832	2,711
Glasgow and South Western	6,937	5,886
North British	5,131	4,664
Total	£30,369	£29,788

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

	1855.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 905	£ 770
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,176	1,035
Dublin and Kingstown	1,434	1,432
Dublin and Drogheda	1,512	1,427
Great Southern and Western	2,453	2,584
Midland Great Western	3,521	2,898
Ulster	1,607	1,317
Total	£17,311	£14,148

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 3, amounted to 391,407*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 373,315*l.*, showing an increase of 18,176*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted, for the week ending as above, to 174,223*l.*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 166,826*l.*, showing an increase of 7397*l.*

The increase on the Great Northern Railway amounted to 2667*l.*; on the Great Western, to 1741*l.*; on the London and North-Western, to 1475*l.*; on the London and South-Western, to 617*l.*; and on the South-Eastern, to 2875*l.*; total, 9899*l.* But from this must be deducted 39*l.*, the decrease on the Eastern Counties, 159*l.* on the London and Blackwall, and 2294*l.* on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast—total, 2492*l.*; leaving the increase, as above, 7397*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 217,290*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 206,494*l.*, showing an increase of 10,796*l.* In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolis, makes the total increase 18,176*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

The Railway Calls falling due in November amount to 472,165*l.* In the corresponding month of last year it was 831,627*l.* The total calls for the eleven months of the present year are 12,406,637*l.*, against 12,903,702*l.* in the corresponding period of 1854, and 10,325,777*l.* in 1853.

SHREWSBURY, HANWOOD, AND WELSHPOOL RAILWAY.

An influential meeting, in support of this project, was held, on Friday last, at Shrewsbury.

Mr. R. B. BLAKEMORE in the chair. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said they had met together to consider a project which would result in the most important county of Montgomeryshire. There could be but one opinion as to the desirability of a line which would place them in direct communication with the principality, and there could be no doubt that Shrewsbury would be materially benefited by having such a railway. He would request Mr. France to bring the present proposal before the meeting.

Mr. FRANCE stated that the project contemplated a railway between Shrewsbury and Welshpool, by way of Hanwood and Westbury, with a branch from the former place to Minsterly. He need not tell them that the proposal for a line of railway from Shrewsbury through Montgomeryshire had long been a subject of contention among parties holding contrary opinions as to the precise route to be adopted. He would not weary them with a recapitulation of those conflicting sentiments, which, through the agency of the local press, had already been brought before the public *ad libitum*, and some might be inclined to think *ad nauseam*. The tenacity with which both parties had adhered to their biased sentiments had, fortunately, led to the formation of a company that had brought forward a medium project, embracing the most salient points in the hitherto conflicting routes. It may, perhaps, be proper that he should state that the pecuniary and other influence of the projectors of the Shrewsbury scheme of last year was transferred to the Oswestry and Newtown Company, a company which would promote an extension to Shrewsbury in the next session of Parliament. In consideration of that stipulation, the present line had been projected by the officers of the Oswestry and Newtown Company, in conjunction with other parties locally interested. It was at first considered desirable that the line be made as direct as possible, and mainly following in the track of the last deposit of the North-Western Company; but, after more mature consideration, it was thought best to include the mineral interests of the Rea Valley, and for that purpose the Hanwood and Westbury route, with a branch to Minsterly, had been adopted. With regard to any prospect of opposition, they were so feeble as scarcely to merit notice. As to Mr. Bard's wild scheme, known as the Cardistown and Alberbury line, he felt satisfied that no one was more convinced of its impracticability than Mr. Bard himself, whose motive in bringing it forward was anything but patriotic. The Rea Valley, proposed by Mr. How, could hardly be looked upon as a competitor with the Shrewsbury, Hanwood, and Welshpool, for the Montgomeryshire traffic, as it did not propose to extend any further than Minsterly. As an accommodation line for mineral traffic, no objection could be offered to it; but any proposal for its prolongation to Cardistown or any other point on the Oswestry and Newtown Railway, would be viewed with suspicion by the proprietors of that company, and would be sure to be defeated. It was thought by some parties scarcely practicable to carry a line in the next session, owing to the depressed state of the money market; but he thought a line with such large local support as the present line had would not suffer in comparison with the thousand-and-one bubble schemes annually palmed upon the public by unscrupulous adventurers.

After considerable discussion, Mr. CAMP proposed a resolution, approving of the project as submitted to the meeting by Mr. France.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CONTRACTS FOR STORES FOR THE YEAR 1856.—The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| No. of Contract. | No. of Contract. |
| 1. Brass sheet and tubes for locomotives. | 18. Leather. |
| 2. Iron tubes. | 19. Lead, white and red. |
| 3. Copper. | 20. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe. |
| 4. Canvas. | 21. Iron, Yorkshire. |
| 5. Carpets and rugs. | 22. Ironwork. |
| 6. Crutches. | 23. Oil, burning, &c. |
| 7. Curled hair. | 24. Oils, varnishes, and turpentine. |
| 8. Copper and brass work. | 25. Oil-cloth. |
| 9. Colours. | 26. Augers, hammers, &c. |
| 10. Drapery. | 27. Tin, block. |
| 11. Coach trimmings. | 28. Tin, sheet and spelter. |
| 12. Cotton waste. | 29. Varnishes. |
| 13. Glass, plate. | 30. Sundries, consisting of baskets, felt, candles, soap, brooms, pitch, links, sponge, hose, pipes, fog signals, screws, cement, India-rubber, flannel, calico, &c. |
| 14. Glass, various. | 31. Hats. |
| 15. Hardware. | 32. Caps. |
| 16. Brushes and pencils. | |
| 17. Nails and tacks. | |
| 18. Screws. | |
| 19. Gas fittings. | |
| 20. Locks. | |
| 21. Lamp cottons. | |

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, 5th November, on application, in writing, to the secretary, Euston Station, London.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately; and parties applying should state the particular contract or contracts for which they propose to tender.

Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, 5th November, from Ten till Four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the heads of the several departments. Tenders to be sent in on or before Ten o'clock on Monday, 19th November.

By order of the Directors, CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

Euston Station, Oct., 1855.

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by an Act of the Victoria Legislature, 8th February, 1853.

Capital £350,000, in 17,500 shares of £20 each.

Bearing a minimum interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Guaranteed by the Colonial Government for 21 years, and payable half-yearly, viz., on the 20th April and 20th October, in the Colony and in London.

DIRECTORS.—ELECTED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS.

CHARLES NUTTALL, THORNE, Esq., J.P.—PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM G. McKELLAR, Esq., J.P.

CHARLES IBOTSON, Esq., J.P.

JAMES B. HUTTON, Esq.

APPOINTED BY THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

CHARLES EDWARD STRUTT, Esq., J.P., Immigration Agent.

GEORGE F. BELCHER, Esq., Sub-Treasurer.

ENGINEER.—Edward Snell, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Martin Sholl, Esq.

MANAGER.—S. J. Cooke, Esq., 36, Cannon-street, late Treasurer to the Colonial Government, and a Director of the Company.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street.

EXAMINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS.—Daniel Gooch, Esq., C.E., Great Western Railway; Henry Stothert Esq. (Stothert and Slaughter), Bristol.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Goodwin and Co., 3, Lancaster-place, Strand.

BANKERS.—London Joint Stock Bank; and Bank of New South Wales.

The fourth half-yearly report, made by the directors, and adopted by the shareholders in the above company, dated 3rd July last, has just been received by the *Marine Echo*. The earthworks and bridges were so far advanced, that tenders had been already taken, and others invited, for the laying of the permanent way in several sections; and it was confidently anticipated that the line would be entirely completed and open in the early part of the ensuing year, and within the originally estimated capital of £350,000.

The shares already allotted in England have provided funds for the purchase and shipment of rolling stock and materials (the greater portion of which is now delivered, or on the sea), which, with contracts still in progress, will be sufficient to complete the permanent way, and open the traffic throughout between the capital of Victoria and the terminus at Geelong.

When it is remembered that Melbourne in the year 1852 numbered a population of 25,000, and Geelong was a mere village, with its 8000 deriving their trade and support from the scattered sheep and cattle stations far removed in the interior; and that now the former ranks with our third-rate English towns, having a fixed, increasing, and busy population of 120,000; and the latter, keeping a head of its former proportion, being now estimated at nearly 60,000; it is almost impossible to overrate the prospective advantages offered by the connecting link of these two sea-ports within the noble Bay of Port Phillip.

The Colonial Government, fully impressed with the importance of this great basis of communication between the principal towns comprised in this undertaking and the great gold fields of Ballarat and Mount Alexander, had ordered surveys to be made for two trunk lines of railway, intended to be adopted and carried out under Legislative authority, for facilitating the intercourse with these important and populous districts.

The strictest economy has been observed hitherto in the prosecution of the company's plans of operation, no expenses having been incurred beyond those indispensable necessary for the actual formation of the line of railway.

No greater proof can be adduced of the popularity and confidence with which the results of this enterprise are regarded by its present shareholders, than the ready manner in which they have met the calls, in a colony where the current rate of interest is from 8 to 12 per cent., the Government guarantee being scarcely more than equivalent to a minimum rate of interest in this country—viz., 5 per cent.

Upon 10,000 shares allotted in the colony, seven calls had been made, amounting to £11 per share; and the capital, therefore, will most probably be fully paid up about June next. Nearly £10,000 had been paid up in anticipation of calls, and many shares have been transferred from the colony to the London register.

The maximum dividend allowed under the Act of Incorporation is 25 per cent.; and from the valuable grants of land and other privileges conceded by the Local Government, the level nature of the country through which the line passes, the absence of great parliamentary and legal expenses, costly bridges, earthworks, tunnels, or viaducts, it is not unreasonable to expect, on the thorough completion of this pioneer railway, that this large dividend will be fairly reached, and a reserve fund still secured for progressive improvements in the permanent development of its future resources.

The greater portion of the shares reserved for allotment in England are already subscribed and paid up in full—i.e., £20 per share. The residue—viz., 3000—are finally offered to the public previously to their transmission to the colony for distribution there. It is necessary that they should be paid up in full, and the interest of 5 per cent. will take effect from the date of payment, and the share certificates, bearing the seal of the company, will be so endorsed.

Prospectuses, reports, register of contracts, plans, working coloured sections of the line, and specifications, may be seen, and all further information obtained, on application at the office of the company.

S. J. COOKE, Manager.

Geelong and Melbourne Railway Office, 36, Cannon-street, City, Nov. 1, 1855.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To Messrs. Larnach and Walker, 37, Cannon-street, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot to me guaranteed shares of £20 each in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, at _____ and I hereby undertake to accept the sealed certificates, and to pay for the same on receipt of the allotment letter.

Name _____

Address _____

Profession or business _____

Usual signature _____

Date _____

BANKING AND GUARANTEE BUSINESS COMBINED.

THE MERCANTILE GUARANTEE AND ASSURANCE COMPANY (Registered Provisionally), in union with, and to supersede, the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company, Incorporated for the Guarantee of Debts, Bills, Notes, Bonds, and other Monetary Risks; and also for Banking in combination with Debt Guarantee, whereby commercial transactions will be greatly facilitated.

LONDON 38, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

MANCHESTER 23, BROWN STREET.

LIVERPOOL 35, OLD HALL STREET.

Capital £250,000, in shares of £5 each.—Deposit 10s. per share.

No calls are contemplated, but the holders of shares may pay up, at any time, the whole or any part of such shares. The liability of shareholders limited to the amount of their shares.

This company is not to be regarded as a new institution, but simply as an extension and reconstruction, on the proprietary system, of the Solvency Mutual Guarantee Company, which, since its complete registration in 1852, has, even with the limited powers afforded by the purely mutual constitution, and in the face of many and vast difficulties, achieved a position and attained an amount of business which it is confidently asserted have never been equalled by any institution within the same time.

This success, it is believed, will be greatly augmented and consolidated by a further development of its powers.

The plan, as now extended, offers to shareholders a safe and (especially by means of the discount branch) lucrative investment, besides reserving to them one-third of the profits arising from the guarantee business of the company. The remaining two-thirds of these profits to be divided among the assured members, who, in addition to the advantages conferred by their guarantees, will derive legitimate and most valuable assistance through the discount, reference, and debt recovery department.

The business of the company, which, by the deed of constitution, may be greatly extended, comprises chiefly—

THE DEBT GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The application of the principle of assurance to this purpose is based upon accurately compiled tables, by which it is demonstrated that, among the immense number of merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and traders of Great Britain, there is in each occupation, within equal periods, a determinate average amount of insolvency.

THE BANKING AND DISCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The objects of this department are, by discounting trade bills covered by guarantees issued by the company, to afford to the shareholders a safe profit, and to the assured the advantages of a "discount account" in union with a guarantee on their gross annual sales.

The system adopted will, when fully developed, differ in no material respect from the usual business of the joint-stock banks.

Persons, therefore, who seek for a permanent or temporary investment of their surplus capital at the highest rate of interest compatible with safety, will find in this branch of the company's operations a means certainly not less safe and remunerative than any afforded by the joint-stock and private banks.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, agencies, &c., to be made at the chief offices of the company, 38, King William-street, City.

CHARLES STUART CANDELL, Managing Director.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Mercantile Guarantee and Assurance Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me _____ shares of £5 each in the above company; and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay the sum of _____ per share thereon, and to execute the deed of settlement when required.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1855.

Signature _____

Residence _____

Profession or trade _____

P. co-business _____

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 AND 1849, AND OF THE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

BY DIRECTION OF THE Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will proceed, on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1855, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at his Chambers, 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, to SETTLE the LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company; and that after such list shall have been settled, no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained.

R. P. HARDING, Official Manager, 4, Lothbury.
TUCKER, GREVILLE, AND TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, Solicitors.
Dated this 3d day of November, 1855.

IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 AND 1849, AND OF THE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that the RIGHT and INTEREST of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the GREAT CAMBRIAN MINES, situated in the parishes of Llanelltyd and Llanabwr, in the county of Merioneth, with all the RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, and APPURTENANCES, as demised by leases, dated the 16th December, 1853, and the 27th of May, 1854, for 24 years, from the 29th day of September, 1853 (wanting 21 days), subject to the yearly rent of £5, and 1-10th royalty; together with all the MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS on the surface belonging to the said company at the said mines, subject to certain conditions of sale, copies of which may be had on application to the official manager, or his solicitors, from whom also permission to inspect the property may be obtained.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT PALMER HARDING, the official manager, 4, Lothbury, London, by whom proposals in writing will be received up to the 6th day of December, 1855, when the same will be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court the winding-up of the said company is attached.

TUCKER, GREVILLE, AND TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, London, Solicitors for the said Official Manager.

Dated this 3d day of November, 1855.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, made in a Cause—

DUFFY AGAINST MACCREA.

The CREDITORS of HENRY ENGLISH, late of Fleet-street, in the City of London, and of Dublin, Ireland, mining engineer, who died in or about the month of April, 1855, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 4th day of December, 1855, to COME IN and PROVE THEIR DEBTS at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1855, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

SAM'L. RAVEN, 35, Southampton-buildings, London, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1855.

CHESTERFIELD WATERWORKS.—CONTRACTS FOR CAST-IRON PIPES, VALVES, HYDRANTS, AND OTHER CASTINGS.

The Directors of the Chesterfield Water-Works and Light Company will meet at their office, in Chesterfield, on Wednesday, the 21st November inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive TENDERS, or PROPOSALS, for several miles in length of CAST-IRON MAINS and SERVICE PIPES, as also for a number of STOP COCKS, HYDRANTS, AIR-VALVES, GIRDERS for BRIDGES, and OTHER CASTINGS.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, from and after Monday, the 12th inst., on application at the office of Mr. JOHN W. LEATHER, civil engineer, Leeds.

By order,
SHIPTON AND HALLEWELL, Law Clerks to the said Company.

Chesterfield, Nov. 1, 1855.

PATENT RIGHTS OF NEW REVOLVING STEAM-ENGINE.

successfully worked, offering a very favourable margin in point of cost, ON SALE.—Address, "A. B.," 28, Charterhouse-square, London.

SCRAP STEEL.—ON SALE, from 1 to 100 tons OLD LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS, in pieces.—Apply to T. POLLITT, 7, Cooper-st., Manchester.

FOR SALE, TWO (10ths) PARTS of a valuable MINE PROPERTY.

Lode found to be exceedingly rich, valued at £100 per fm.; ores worth over £50 per ton. Fully expected to pay dividends within six months, or not less than 50 per cent. per annum. The remaining 9-10ths are held by a private party, who will not part with any of them.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN SIME, Stafford Offices, Tavistock.

WEST POLBERRO.—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES TO BE SOLD.

BY TENDER. The shares in this mine are now becoming very difficult to obtain, and are rapidly advancing in price.—Apply to Mr. THOS. GOSSE, shareholder, Bath. N.B. WANTED TO PURCHASE, TWENTY ZION.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY, ASHOVER.

PREFERENCE SHARES OF £1 EACH.

A FEW of the LAST SHARES issued by the above company, bearing a preference of 7½ per cent., remain UNALLOTTED, and are NOW OFFERED to the public, by order of the committee.—Application to be made to Mr. JAMES BENTON, purser, Chesterfield.

BARTLEY COMPANY OF IRELAND.—THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on Wednesday, the 7th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, at the offices of the company, 20, Essex-street, Strand.—Nov. 1, 1855.

By order of the Committee of Management.

ESGAIR MYN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given,

that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at their offices, 113, Fenchurch-street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to borrow on debenture, or otherwise, a sum not exceeding £200.

113, Fenchurch-street, Nov. 8, 1855.

By order, FREDK. ROBINSON, Sec.

WHEEL FRIENDSHIP (ST. HILARY).—NOTICE.

Any PERSON, or PERSONS, having any CLAIM as SHAREHOLDERS in WHEEL FRIENDSHIP, St. Hilary, Cornwall, are requested to FORWARD such CLAIM, with particulars, to Capt. JOSEPH RICHARDS, Wheel Friendship, St. Hilary, Cornwall, within seven days from the date hereof, or they will forfeit all right, title, or benefit.—Dated Wheel Friendship, Nov. 10, 1855.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this

company hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL upon the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or before the 29th day of November, 1855.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £1 per share within 30 days after the 29th November will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time to have the payment endorsed thereon.

38, Broad-street-buildings, Sept. 26, 1855.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is

hereby given, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the office of the association, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, the 22nd day of November inst., to receive the Report of the Directors.

At this meeting, two auditors will be elected in the place of John Betts Illidge and George Allender, Esqrs., resigned. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of auditor are requested to notify the same to the secretary seven days before the time of election.

JOEL HITCHES, Sec.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 2, 1855.

COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.—At a Meeting of a body of share-

holders of the Colonial Gold Company, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the 26th of October last, a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the company. The SHAREHOLDERS are now requested to ATTEND at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 15th inst., at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee.

ALFRED S. CHURCHILL, Chairman of Committee.

12, Upper Belgrave-street, Nov. 9, 1855.

THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.—Notice

is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company will be CLOSED on Wednesday, the 14th, till Thursday, the 29th inst., preparatory to the payment of the last half of the dividend of 5 per cent., on and after the latter date. The dividend warrants will be forwarded to the registered address of each shareholder.

By order of the Committee of Management, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

London, 6, Queen-street-place, Thames-street, Nov. 6, 1855.

PORTLAND IRON COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company, held at their offices, No. 17,

Gresham-street, London, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1855,

JAMES THOMAS COCKNEY, Esq., in the chair,

A large and influential body of shareholders being present, it was—

Moved by Mr. John Henry Anderson, seconded by Mr. Edward Dore Warrington, and resolved unanimously:—

That the works be sold to Mr. William Lancaster.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by R. Harrison, Esq., and resolved unanimously:—

That the Portland Iron Company be dissolved from this day, and notice thereof duly published.

Moved by Richard Harrison, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Charles Edward Fuller:—

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

ENGINEERS, MECHANISTS, ARTISTS, BUILDERS, CHEMISTS, MUSICIANS, AND ALL SCIENTIFIC Professionals and Amateurs, will

find at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC every Novelty, in Peace or War, likely to interest Inventors, Capitalists, or Students. Models on the largest scale; LECTURES by the ablest professors; EXHIBITIONS constantly varied, and most instructive and amusing. Open 12 hours daily.—Admission to the whole, ONE SHILLING. Liberal

arrangements entered into with conductors of Railway Excursion, heads of Schools, Factories, and large employers of Skilled Labour; and Special Illustrations given for Operators and Scholars. Inventors and Manufacturers of Unique Articles of Utility or Beauty are invited to judge for themselves of the advantage of having their Designs and Products displayed at the POLYTECHNIC, the most frequented and highly patronised Institution of the kind in Europe, and one invariably visited by all savans and celebrities arriving in London. Particulars on application, personally or by letter, to J. H. PEPPE, Esq., Managing Director.

HAMMORSHIRE.—IMPORTANT SALE OF EXTENSIVE TRUTHOLD STATES, nearly 2000 acres, with the MINERALS, comprising large veins of STEAM and OTHER COAL, and a great abundance of rich IRON ORE, &c., &c., from Merthyr, near to the large shipping ports of Brittonferry and Swansea, and within seven hours of London by rail.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, in convenient lots (unless previously sold by private contract), on Tuesday, Wednesday, the 27th and 28th days of November, 1855, at the Castle Hotel, South, at Two o'clock precisely on each day, a PORTION of the YNISARWEDD STATES, nearly 2000 acres. The DEMESNE LANDS and adjoining FARMS (one lot), about 800 acres, in a ring fence, bounded by the River Neath, are situated in the beautiful Vale of Neath, five miles from Neath, and about one mile from the Resolven Station of the Vale of Neath Railway. They comprise rich, deep, alluvial soil of great fertility, good arable, meadow, and pasture land, with over 100 acres of woodland, forming excellent covers. There is a modern residence, and excellent stabling, out-offices, and farm buildings. The property commands magnificent views, and offers advantages as to scenery, and in an agricultural and mineral point of view, rarely combined. There is a COLLIERY on this lot, now working (by level) the well-known Resolven Vein of Steam Coal; and it contains other large and important seams of coal, estimated to yield 25,000,000 tons of capital steam and other coal (5,000,000 tons of which may be worked by level and with the rise of the strata), besides large deposits of rich IRON MINE. The Neath Canal (giving water communication to the shipping ports of Brittonferry and Swansea) runs through the property, and the Vale of Neath Railway (with which a junction may readily be made) passes within 50 yards of it. The river would afford a water-power of great value for either agricultural or mining purposes.

The other lots comprise compact FARMS, BUILDING LAND near to, and HOUSES in, the town of Neath, with the MINERALS, consisting of excellent STEAM and OTHER COAL, IRON MINE, and BLACKBAND, in great measure, level free, readily workable at a small outlay and cheap rate (the dip being only about 3 in. per yard), affording capitalists unusual facilities for establishing coal or ironworks, there being easy access to canals and railways communicating with the neighbouring ports of Neath, Brittonferry, and Swansea, and with Merthyr, London, and the general railway system.

Printed particulars, with plans, may be had on application to Messrs. DAVIES and BERNARD, solicitors, Wells; B. HOOPER, Esq., solicitor, Bristol; W. M. WILLIAMS, Esq., solicitor, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields; A. CUTHBERTSON, Esq., solicitor, Neath; or the auctioneer, Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, of Neath; and of L. GRIFFITHS, Esq., Ynysgerwn, near Neath, agent to the property, who is authorised to treat for the sale of any of the lots by private contract, and who will show the same.

VALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY.

—MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—This mine is now in full working order, the present proprietors having spent large sums in opening out and extending the works, the drivings now being through a fine course of ore. The levels are laid with rails, and every facility at hand to prepare produce for sale:—viz., a powerful 30 ft. water, and CRUSHERS, DRESSING-FLOORS, &c. The discoveries of ore in the district have been unprecedentedly large, and the ore in view is very considerable.—Plans and sections, with terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to Mr. BELL WILLIAMS, land agent, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool.

SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

at the DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS MINE, Buckland, near Tavistock, Devon.—WATER-WHEEL, 32 ft. diam., 3 ft. wide, with cast-iron rings, cylindrical axle, sockets, saddles, and brasses, all nearly

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS EFFECTUAL IN THE CURE OF DROPSY.—Sarah James, living with Mrs. Wilders, of Oldham-road, Manchester, had become of such a size from dropsy as to be a burthen to herself; every usual treatment was used, but without success. In this sad state, she tried Holloway's Pills, and by then alone the water was entirely removed from her system, and the effectual cure effected. These pills were tried on two dropical patients, discharged as incurable from a London hospital, and both were cured by this famous medicine.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 241, Strand, London, and 50, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and H. Hoode, Malta.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	£11s. 10d.	£14s.	18s.	10s.	£13 10 0
5130	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	2s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 3 0
5140	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	12 5 0
5150	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	10 10 0
5160	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 12 6
5170	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 2 6
5180	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
5190	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
5200	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5210	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5220	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5230	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5240	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5250	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5260	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5270	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5280	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5290	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5300	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5310	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5320	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5330	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5340	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5350	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5360	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5370	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5380	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5390	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5400	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5410	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5420	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5430	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5440	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5450	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5460	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5470	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5480	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5490	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5500	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5510	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5520	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5530	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5540	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5550	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5560	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5570	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5580	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5590	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5600	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5610	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5620	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5630	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5640	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5650	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5660	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5670	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5680	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5690	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5700	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5710	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5720	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5730	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5740	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5750	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5760	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5770	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5780	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5790	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5800	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5810	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5820	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5830	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5840	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5850	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5860	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5870	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5880	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5890	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5900	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5910	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5920	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5930	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5940	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5950	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5960	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5970	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5980	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5990	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Alfred Consois (copper), Philadelphia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14s.	18s.	10s.	10s.	£13 10 0
7200	Baden, Grand Duchy of (copper), Germany	2s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 3 0
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	12 5 0
2400	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	10 10 0
10000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 12 6
10000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 2 6
10000	Copiapó Mining Company (copper), Chile	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
10000	Linars (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
17815	Mariguita and New Granada	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
30000	Oberhof (lead), Nassau	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
25000	Pennsylvania Mining Company	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Chile	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
70000	Waller (gold), Goochland Co., Virginia	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
20000	Mexican and South American Smelting Co.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
18876	North British Australasian	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
7000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 3 0
3000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	12 5 0
5000	Chanceller'sville Freehold	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	10 10 0
4000	Cologne Mining Company	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 12 6
12400	Fort Bowen, New Granada	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 2 6
12000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
5000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 3 0
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	12 5 0
2000	Artesian Con. (tin, cop.), Altar	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	10 10 0
900	Balwyn Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 12 6
4000	Balwyn United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	9 2 6
13000	Ballygonnagh (lead), Wicklow	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	7 0 0
5000	Baryes Company of Ireland	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Beiford Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Bell and Lanneth, Gwynedd	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Bodewell, South Wales	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1300	Boiling Well (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Boringdon Consols, Plymouth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
125	Britannia, Llanfarnham	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Bronze (lead), Wales	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
100	Bryndall, Llanidloes, Montgomery	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
420	Bunick Consols (tin), Perran	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6100	Buller and Passet United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Caegwlan (gold), Merioneth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Caegwlan (gold), Merioneth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Caerphilly & Carmarthen, Wales	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Callington (id., cop.), Callington	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6700	Cwmdule Rook & Green Lake	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	Dalrhew (copper, lead), Devon	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1400	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3007	Devon and Courtney (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Devon Bara Barra (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4500	Devon Wheel Buller	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Llanidloes	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Dunalew Wheel Phoenix	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	Eaglebrook, Llanfarnham, Card.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	East Alfred Consols, Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	East Basset (copper), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	East Black Craig	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	East Buller	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	East Cefn Brynno	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	East Goldscope (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	East Gunnis Lake (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
9000	East Tamar (sil.-id.), Beer, Exeter	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	East Wheel George, Walkham	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1035	East Wheel Rose (sil.-lead)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3300	East Wheel Vor (tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1244	Esgair Llew, Llanfarnham, y-Croy	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
15000	Frome and Craig (lead)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Galt-Frith-Rich (lead)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Gargre (lead), Flint	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Gawton United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Gilmara (tin), St. Erth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
243	Granbler & St. Aubyn (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Great Cornwall, Merioneth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Great Dowlan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
30000	Great Hexas United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
16808	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Great Sheba Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Gr. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Great Trevedoce	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	Great Wheel Badarn (tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Great Wheel Breage (tin), Breage	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Gwynallfin (tin & cop.), Calstock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
16000	Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	Halamman and Croft Gold 96	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
8192	Hawknor (tin & cop.), Calstock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Hemerdon Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Hill Bridge Consols (lead), Flint	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Holmbush (lead, cop.), Callington	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Hope Valley	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	Kae Tremayne (tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Keswick (lead), Portisiscole	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3300	Kilbarrow (silver-lead), Clare	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
30000	Kilmerick (copper), Tipperary	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Lady Bertha (copper), St. Austell	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1698	Lamheroe Wheel Maria (cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10245	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crown	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Leeds (tin, cop.), St. Erth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Lewin United, Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5056	Maford Consols (cop.), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	Messer, Bodmin	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Middleton (lead), Snelibeach	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
20000	Mitchell (tin), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Mollard (cop.), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Mont Tack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
7500	Nantlle Vale (new shares)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	North Buller (copper), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Austell	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	North Rosewarne	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
14000	North Staffordshire Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	North Tamar (sil.-lead), Lezant	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	North Towry and Cystanog	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1128	North Wheel Croft (copper), St. Ives	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	North Wheel Croft (copper), St. Ives	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	N. Wh. Unity (cop.), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	Okef Tor (lead), Calstock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Old Trethewer Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	Old Wheel Basset, Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Oola (sil.-lead, cop.), Limerick	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Pau's Downs (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Pedn-ar-dre (tin, cop.), Llanidloes	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Pendennis Consols & East Frimling	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Pendennis Consols, St. Endeler	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Pendennis & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	Perran Consols (Perranworth)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Petras Wheel George	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	Polgass, Llanvannor	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2400	Porkell, Llanvannor, y-Wendron	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Queen of Dart, Devonshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Rheidol United Mines, Ynys	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1250	Rhwydydd & Bachelland (tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1250	Rhwydydd (plate), Festiniog	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Ridit	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Risbury United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
25000	Rosseton Basset, Snelibeach	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Round Hill, Salop	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5250	Roiver Brook, Ashburton	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1500	Sidkidd & Blechnetha, Kewick	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Sortridge Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	South Cornish Consols, Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	South Crenner (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	South Garras	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	So. Providence (tin), Sithney	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	South Wales Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1105	South Wh. Croft (cop.), Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5208	St. Austell Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
20000	St. Austell (tin & copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
20000	St. Demetrius Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Stray Park and Camborne	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
30000	St. Hilary Wheel Friendship	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Swanpool, Budeock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Tallanin (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
40000	Tassan Lead, Ireland	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	Tavy Con. United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	Tate Side (lead), Cornwall	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Trebarwar, Perranrathoe	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
600	Tregarock (lead), St. Teath	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Treleigh Cons. (cop.), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	Trelovelth (copper), St. Erth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2000	Trevelth Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Trevelth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
16	Trinity (copper, lead)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4000	Tyn-y-Worloddig (plate), Carnar.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Ty-y-Worloddig	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Carnar.	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5120	United Mines, Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
2500	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	Wendron Consols	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12248	West Colcombe (copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
3000	West Crinnis, St. Austell	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6400	West Powey Con. (tin, cop.)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Biazey	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	West Polberro	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5500	West Rosewarne United	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	West Sortridge	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	West Stray Park, Camborne	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	West Wheel Croft, Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	West Wheel Jane	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
500	West Wheel Towan (cop., tin)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
12000	Wheel Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
250	Wheel Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	Wheel Carne (tin), St. Just	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Wheel Carna (cop.), Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1024	Wheel Cupid (copper), Redruth	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
4096	Wheel Edward	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1070	Wheel Enys	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
720	Wheel Franco, near Tavistock	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
10000	Wheel Guskus (tin, copper)	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5120	Wheel Harriet, Camborne	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Wheel Helen (tin), Breage	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
1000	Wheel Hendon	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
6000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5000	Wheel Langford	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
512	Wheel Margery (tin), St. Ives	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.	2 0 0
5						